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CALGARTH PARK.

PHAS. DIACOPCEIAS - London

(Translation - Heulde)



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At the Court at St. JAMES's, the 16th of January, 1788:

P R E S E N T

The KING's most excellent Majesty.

Lord Chancellor.

Lord *Herbert*.

Lord Privy Seal.

Lord *Onslow*.

Lord Steward.

Lord *Sydney*.

Marquis of *Carmarthen*.

Lord *Hawkesbury*.

Viscount *Weymouth*.

Mr. *Pitt*.

WHEREAS there was this day read, at the Board, the humble memorial of Sir George Baker, Bart. Physician to their Majesties, and President of the College or Commonalty of the Faculty of Physic in London, setting forth, that the said President and College have, with great care, pains, and industry, revised, corrected, and reformed, a book, by them formerly published, intitled, *Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis*, prescribing and directing the manner of preparing all sorts of medicines therein contained, together with the true weights and measures by which they ought to be made; which book is now perfected and ready to be published, and, it is conceived, will contribute to the public good of his Majesty's subjects, by preventing all deceits, differences, and uncertainties, in making or compounding of medicines, if, for the future, the manner and form prescribed therein should be practised by apothecaries and others in their compositions of medicines. The memorialist, therefore, most humbly prays, that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to enforce the observance thereof in such manner as his Majesty shall seem meet. His Majesty this day took the said memorial into his royal consideration, and, being desirous to provide in all cases for the common good of his people, and being persuaded that the establishing the general use of the said book may tend to the prevention of such deceits in the making and compounding medicines, wherein the lives and health of his Majesty's subjects are so highly concerned, hath therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, hereby to notify to all apothecaries and others concerned, that the intent they may not pretend ignorance thereof, that the said book, called *Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis*, is perfected and ready to be published. And his Majesty doth therefore strictly require, charge, and command, all and singular apothecaries, and others whose business it is to compound medicines, or distil oil or waters, or make other extracts, within any part of his Majesty's kingdom of Great Britain called England, dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, that they, and every of them, immediately after the said *Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis* shall be printed and published, do not compound or make any medicine or medicinal receipt or prescription, or distil any oil or waters, or make other extracts, that are or shall be in the said *Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis* mentioned or named, in any other manner or form than is or shall be directed, prescribed, and set down, by the said book, and according to the weights and measures that are or shall be therein limited, except it shall be by the special direction or prescription of some learned physician in that behalf. — And his Majesty doth hereby declare, that the offenders to the contrary shall not only incur his Majesty's just displeasure, but be proceeded against, for such their contempt and offences, according to the utmost severity of the law.

W. FAWKENER.

THE NEW
PHARMACOPOEIA
OF THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
OF
L O N D O N,

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH,
With Notes, Indexes of NEW NAMES,
Preparations, &c. &c.

B Y
THOMAS HEALDE, M.D. F.R.S.

LUMLEYAN LECTURER AT THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,
AND SENIOR PHYSICIAN OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

THE SECOND EDITION, CORRECTED.

L O N D O N;
Printed, by J. W. GALABIN,
For T. LONGMAN, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

M.DCC.LXXXVIII.



(v)

T O

WILLIAM WINDHAM, Esq.

OF FELBRIG, IN NORFOLK;

AND ONE OF THE

REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT

For the City of NORWICH.

S I R,

IF I have taken the Liberty of addressing to you this Work, it is not from a presumption of any merit in such a translation,---nor yet to seek an occasion of praising your legislative abilities or your literary accomplishments. It is to tell you my confidence, that whatever appears to you intended to promote the public health *must* have your approbation, and your support as a legislator,

gisslator,---if such support be wanted. It is, perhaps, much more, to indulge a fond and grateful desire of publicly acknowledging the favour, and the pleasure, I have enjoyed in the friendship of a WINDHAM, ---- to assure you that I feel a satisfaction, something like paternal, in whatever contributes to your fortune, your reputation, or your dignity, --- and that I cannot but be,

With the most sincere Respect,

Your affectionate humble

Servant and Friend,

THOMAS HEALDE.

St. Mary-Axe
February 26, 1788.

P R E F A C E
O F T H E
C O L L E G E.

ALMOST half a century has elapsed since our predecessors executed the same task we have now undertaken, no less to the praise of their judgement than their diligence. If Medicine, during that space, advanced not equally with other useful arts, it received many valuable improvements ; as well from the industry and discoveries of others, as from those more particularly who have, of late, studied Chemistry with unusual zeal and penetration.

As, for that reason, it became our duty to examine anew the common instruments of the art of healing, we thought *that* duty required us to employ all the assistance which could be derived from modern chemistry ;

A 4

and,

and, from its collected light, render our work more clear and luminous. It was our principal wish that every chemical matter, applicable to the practice of Physic, should be introduced by us, not only freed from error, but more perfect and neat, as well as more scientifically digested and arranged, than had been usual among us. All our care was not, however, so far wasted on this very difficult part of our work as to neglect other things, or only touch on them cursorily and by chance ; as the composition of each medicine was separately and carefully weighed ; in order that if any thing was found deficient it might be added, — if too much, or redundant, taken away. Nor have we made any scruple, in executing this duty, to cut off whole formulas when of little use, and to insert others more useful, — in such a manner, however, that no new remedy has been fondly adopted, no one, in constant use and practice, rejected.

Great care has been taken that very few traces should remain of anile superstition ; and, if any thing unnecessary, or of little use,

use, be scattered here and there, we have thought it better to leave our successors to correct or reject it than to oppose erroneous opinions too pertinaciously—whilst they are innocent. We have consulted simplicity wherever in our power, and been particularly careful that such things only should be compounded as commodiously unite together, and tend to one and the same design. Hence it happens that some prodigious and enormous *antidotes*, which have really neither bounds nor intention, and are made up of substances collected from all quarters, and opposite in their virtues, are now at last displaced ; — a manifest proof that neither the authority of antient custom, nor reverence of antiquity, has any longer too much dominion over us.

The antients were miserably occupied with the fear and the correction of poisons, of which, however, we are certain they were acquainted with very few. Far different in our time is the fortune of poisons ; for, medicine seems not now to be averse to them

as

as to inveterate enemies; but to have brought them over to its party, and to make use of them as allies and auxiliaries. A few of these (which we have ourselves tried) we have enrolled in our list; ready to adopt others, if faithful experiment, made in the cure of diseases, shall demonstrate their efficacy.—It would be too rash to adopt as known what has not been, as yet, sufficiently explored.

The great number of things to which we have given names, before unknown, and lately formed, may perhaps give to some an opportunity of finding fault; since there is scarcely any one who does not more willingly use names to which he has been accustomed than new ones. But the design of those changes is, first, that some vain and unmeaning words, derived from the fallacies of the old chemists, or otherwise, should fall into disuse (as much as possible) and into oblivion: 2dly, that each composition should by its title rather shew what it is, than for what intention it is designed,—and
of

of what principles it consists, rather than in what cases it is useful, or to what parts of the body appropriated : and, lastly, that no remedy should be concealed under a title which does not belong to it. With regard to the names we have arbitrarily given to *three alkaline Salts*, (of which one, indeed, had been long in use, and the other two are but little altered from their common appellation,) they have in truth so much convenience and brevity, that they may justly claim, at least, the excuse of Physicians. It is not, however, to be denied, that so many novelties must be disagreeable to those who deal in medicines ; especially at first, and before they conceive them perfectly ; but that disgust, however great it may be, will be got the better of easily, cease of itself, and give place to a custom, more proper, more pleasant, and more useful.

We are not ignorant how very great the difficulty is of forming a Dispensatory in every respect complete and perfect, -- nor of the little reason there is for hoping it would please
all

all mankind :—we pretend not to undertake any such thing ; and shall really congratulate ourselves, if the trouble, employed for the public health on this work, answers in some degree the purpose of alleviating the evils of sickness, and rendering their cure more prompt and expeditious.

ADVER-

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Translator has followed the plan of Dr. Pemberton, as being that generally approved by the Apothecaries.—He hopes the translation is faithful, though it is perhaps more literal than was always necessary. As to the Remarks, though they may be to some superfluous, he is afraid there are too many for whom they are neither too explicit nor too numerous. He has been persuaded to mention the doses of medicines; and has, in some measure, complied, though not perfectly with his own approbation; as the same medicines are given in various doses, not only in different diseases, but in different circumstances of the same disease.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The first part of the examination is a written test. It consists of a series of questions designed to test your knowledge of the subject matter. You are to answer these questions in a clear and concise manner. The second part of the examination is a practical test. This part is designed to test your ability to apply the knowledge you have gained in the written test to a practical situation. You are to perform a series of tasks that are related to the subject matter. The third part of the examination is a group discussion. This part is designed to test your ability to work with others and to express your views on a given topic. You are to be assigned to a group and to discuss a topic that is related to the subject matter. The fourth part of the examination is a final test. This part is designed to test your overall knowledge of the subject matter. It consists of a series of questions that cover all the topics that have been discussed in the previous parts of the examination. You are to answer these questions in a clear and concise manner. The examination is to be held in a quiet room. You are to be given a copy of the instructions and a copy of the questions. You are to be given a copy of the practical test and a copy of the group discussion. You are to be given a copy of the final test. You are to be given a copy of the answers to the questions. You are to be given a copy of the results of the practical test and the group discussion. You are to be given a copy of the results of the final test. You are to be given a copy of the overall results of the examination. You are to be given a copy of the certificate of completion. You are to be given a copy of the diploma. You are to be given a copy of the degree. You are to be given a copy of the honorarium. You are to be given a copy of the stipend. You are to be given a copy of the allowance. You are to be given a copy of the gratuity. You are to be given a copy of the pension. You are to be given a copy of the annuity. You are to be given a copy of the salary. You are to be given a copy of the wages. You are to be given a copy of the fee. You are to be given a copy of the charge. You are to be given a copy of the cost. You are to be given a copy of the price. You are to be given a copy of the value. You are to be given a copy of the worth. You are to be given a copy of the importance. You are to be given a copy of the significance. You are to be given a copy of the meaning. You are to be given a copy of the purpose. You are to be given a copy of the result. You are to be given a copy of the effect. You are to be given a copy of the consequence. You are to be given a copy of the outcome. You are to be given a copy of the end. You are to be given a copy of the goal. You are to be given a copy of the objective. You are to be given a copy of the aim. You are to be given a copy of the intention. You are to be given a copy of the purpose. You are to be given a copy of the result. You are to be given a copy of the effect. You are to be given a copy of the consequence. You are to be given a copy of the outcome. You are to be given a copy of the end. You are to be given a copy of the goal. You are to be given a copy of the objective. You are to be given a copy of the aim. You are to be given a copy of the intention.

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PHARMACOPOEIA
LONDINENSIS.

THE
LONDON
DISPENSATORY.

PONDERA, MENSURÆ, &c.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

IN this country two kinds of Weights are employed; one by which gold and silver are sold, the other by which almost all other wares. The former we call *Troy-weight*, the latter *Avoirdupois-weight*. The pounds of these are differently divided: the pound of the former has only twelve ounces, but that of the latter sixteen. Both pounds and ounces also dif-

fer in weight : the goldsmith's pound is less than the other, the ounce greater.*

We employ the pound of the goldsmiths ; which, however, we do not divide as they do, but in this manner :

The pound	} contains	twelve ounces.
The ounce		eight drams.
The dram		three scruples.
The scruple		twenty grains.

The

* The Avoirdupois pound contains 7000 grains, whereas the Troy pound contains only 5760 ; that is, less by 1240 grains.

The Troy ounce contains 480 grains, the Avoirdupois only $437\frac{1}{2}$ grains : that is, less by $42\frac{1}{2}$ grains ; so that ten ounces Troy are almost equal to eleven Avoirdupois.

Now, as the compositions of the Dispensatory, and the extemporaneous prescriptions of physicians, are adapted to the Troy-weight, it is evident, that, if the ounce and half-ounce Avoirdupois are employed with the Troy dram and its subdivisions, the ingredients must be taken in improper proportions. It is to be lamented that the Avoirdupois weights are not banished entirely from the shops of apothecaries.

The measures likewise for liquors in this country are of different sorts : with one sort beer being measured, with the other wine. We employ the latter ; using that measure for a pint, which is called a *wine-pint*.

This pint we divide thus :

The pint	}	contains	{	sixteen ounces:
The ounce				eight drams.

The gallon contains eight pints.

As a pound weight of scarcely any liquor fills the measure which we call a *pint*, we have every where prefixed P. or M. as each substance is prescribed by weight or measure.*

B 2

We

* The precaution abovementioned, though highly necessary in the original Latin of the PHARMACOPOEIA, is not so generally required in an English translation. In English, the word PINT distinguishes the *Libra* by measure from that by weight, without ambiguity. With regard to the ounce and its divisions, the words *by weight* or *by measure* will, in this Translation, be constantly inserted,

We deem mortars, made of brass, or copper, improper for preparing medicines.*

Also measures, funnels, and vessels used for the evaporating of liquids, which are made of copper, lead, or a mixed metal of which some part is copper or lead, we would have carefully avoided.

The Thermometer we employ is that of FAHRENHEIT.

By CALOR FERVENS, a *boiling*† *heat*, must be understood an heat from 200 to 212 degrees.

By

* The propriety of this and the following injunction needs little proof.—It is certain, that even the softer absorbent substances, rubbed for a short time in a bell-metal mortar, usually supposed not liable to easy abrasion, acquire in some degree a cupreous quality; as appears on the effusion of volatile alkali.—As to vessels of *lead* and its compounds, the danger attending their use is universally known and acknowledged. — See Mr. BLIZARD's Essay on bell-metal mortars and pewter vessels, 8vo, 1786.

† Although the heat of boiling water is 212 degrees, yet, on removing the vessel containing it from the fire, its
heat

By CALOR LENIS, a *gentle heat*, is meant an heat from 90 to 100 degrees.

Whenever we use the words SPECIFIC GRAVITY, the substance treated of we suppose to be of 55 degrees of heat.

heat is somewhat less; and, as the word *fervens* is chiefly used in the Directions for aqueous infusions, and solutions, the word *boiling* may not be an improper translation of it.

MATERIA MEDICA,

THE MATERIA MEDICA.

A.

Abrotonum,
Southernwood,
 the *Leaf*.

Abfinthium mariti-
 mum,
Sea Wormwood,
 the *Top*.

Abfinthium vulgare,
Common Wormwood,
 the *Herb*.

Acetosa pratensis,
Meadow-Sorrel,
 the *Leaf*.

Artemisia *Abrotanum*,
 Linnæi Species
 Plantarum.

Artemisia *maritima*,
 L. S. P.

Artemisia *Abfinthi-*
um, L. S. P.

Rumex *Acetosa*,
 L. S. P.

Acidum Vitriolicum,

Vitriolic Acid,

the specific Gravity of

which is to that of

distilled Water as

1,850 to 1,000.

Aconitum,

Wolf's Bane,

the *Herb.*

Adeps suilla,

Hog's Lard.

Allium, *Garlic;*

the *Root.*

Aloë Barbadenfis,

Barbadoes Aloes.

Aloë Socotorina,

Socotrine Aloes.

Althæa,

Marshmallow,

the *Root and Leaf.*

Alumen, *Alum.*

Ammoniacum,

Ammoniacum,

the *Gum-resin.*

Aconitum *Napellus,*

L. S. P.

Allium *sativum,*

L. S. P.

Aloë *perfoliata,*

L. S. P.

Althæa *officinalis,*

L. S. P.

Argilla vitriolata.

Amygdala

Amygdala amara, ——— dulcis, <i>Bitter and sweet Al-</i> <i>mond,</i> the <i>Kernel.</i>	Amygdalus <i>commu-</i> <i>nis,</i> L. S. P.
Anethum, <i>Dill,</i> the <i>Seed.</i>	Anethum <i>graveolens,</i> L. S. P.
Angelica, <i>Angelica,</i> the <i>Root, Stalk, Leaf,</i> and <i>Seed.</i>	Angelica <i>Archange-</i> <i>lica,</i> L. S. P.
Anisum, <i>Anise,</i> the <i>Seed.</i>	Pimpinella, <i>Anisum,</i> L. S. P.
Antimonium, <i>Anti-</i> <i>mony.</i>	Antimonium <i>ful-</i> <i>phuratum.</i>
Arabicum, <i>gummi,</i> <i>Gum Arabic.</i>	Mimosa <i>nilotica,</i> L. S. P.
Argentum, <i>Silver.</i>	
Arnica, <i>Leopard's Bane,</i> the <i>Herb, Flower,</i> and <i>Root.</i>	Arnica <i>montana,</i> L. S. P.
Arum, <i>Cuckow-pint,</i> the <i>fresh Root.</i>	Arum <i>maculatum,</i> L. S. P.

Afa foetida, <i>Afa foetida</i> , the <i>Gum-resin</i> .	Ferula <i>Assa foetida</i> , L. S. P.
Afarum, <i>Asarabacca</i> , the <i>Leaf</i> .	Afarum <i>europæum</i> , L. S. P.
Avena, the <i>Oat</i> , its <i>Seed</i> .	Avena <i>sativa</i> , L. S. P.
Aurantium Hispa- lenfe, <i>Seville Orange</i> , the <i>Leaf</i> , <i>Flower</i> , <i>Juice</i> and <i>outer</i> <i>Rind</i> of the <i>Fruit</i> .	Citrus <i>Aurantium</i> , L. S. P.

B.

Balsamum Canaden- se, <i>Canada Balsam</i> .	Pinus <i>balsamea</i> , L. S. P.
Balsamum Copaiva, <i>Balsam of Copaiva</i> .	Copaifera <i>officinalis</i> , L. S. P.
Balsamum Peruvia- num, <i>Balsam of Peru</i> .	Myroxylon <i>peruifera</i> , Linnæi Sup- plementum Plan- tarum. Balsamum

Balsamum Tolutanum, <i>Balsam of Tolu.</i>	Toluifera <i>Balsamum</i> , L. S. P.
Bardana, <i>Burdock</i> , the <i>Root</i> .	Arctium <i>Lappa</i> , L. S. P.
Barilla, <i>Barilla</i> .	Natron impurum.
Becabunga, <i>Brook-lime</i> , the <i>Herb</i> .	Veronica <i>Beccabunga</i> , L. S. P.
Benzoë, <i>Benjamin</i> , the <i>Resin</i> .	Styrax <i>Benzoë</i> , Acta philosophica Lon- dinenfis.
Bistorta, <i>Bistort</i> , the <i>Root</i> .	Polygonum <i>Bistorta</i> , L. S. P.
Bolus Gallicus, <i>French Bole</i> .	
Borax, <i>Borax</i> .	Natron boracica- tum.

C.

Calaminaris. See
Zinc.

Calamus aromaticus, <i>Sweet Flag</i> , the <i>Root</i> .	Acorus <i>Calamus</i> , L. S. P.
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Calx,

Calx,	Lapis calcareus pu-
<i>Quick-Lime fresh</i>	rus recens ustus.
<i>burnt.</i>	
Campechense. See	
Lignum.	
Camphora, <i>Camphor.</i>	Laurus <i>Camphora</i> ,
	L. S. P.
Canella alba,	
<i>White Canella,</i>	
Usually called <i>Win-</i>	
<i>ter's Bark.</i>	
Cantharis,	Meloë <i>vesicatorius</i> ,
<i>Spanish Fly.</i>	Linnæi Systema
	Naturæ.
Cardamine,	Cardamine <i>pratensis</i> ,
<i>Lady's Smock,</i>	L. S. P.
the <i>Flower.</i>	
Cardamomum minus,	Amomum <i>repens</i> ,
<i>Smaller Cardamom,</i>	Sonnerati Iter.
the <i>Seed.</i>	
Carduus benedictus,	Centaurea <i>benedicta</i> ,
<i>Blessed Thistle,</i>	L. S. P.
the <i>Herb.</i>	
Carica, the <i>Fig.</i>	Ficus <i>Carica</i> , L.S.P.
	Caruon,

- | | |
|---|---|
| Caruon, <i>Caraway</i> ,
the <i>Seed</i> . | Carum <i>Carui</i> , L.S.P. |
| Caryophyllum aro-
maticum,
the <i>Clove</i> and its
<i>essential Oil</i> . | Caryophyllus <i>aroma-
ticus</i> , L. S. P. |
| Caryophyllum ru-
brum,
<i>Clove July-Flower</i> ,
the <i>Flower</i> . | Dianthus <i>Caryophyl-
lus</i> , L. S. P. |
| Cascarilla, <i>Cascarilla</i> ,
the <i>Bark</i> . | |
| Cassia fistularis,
<i>Cassia of the Cane</i> ,
the <i>Fruit</i> . | Cassia <i>Fistula</i> , L.S.P. |
| Castoreum Russicum,
<i>Russian Castor</i> . | |
| Catechu, vulgo Ter-
ra Japonica,
<i>Catechu</i> , commonly
called <i>Japan Earth</i> . | Mimosa <i>Catechu</i> ,
L. Suppl. P. |
| Centaureum minus,
<i>Smaller Centaury</i> ,
the <i>Top</i> . | Gentiana <i>Centauri-
um</i> , L. S. P. |

Cera

Cera alba,

— flava,

White and yellow

Wax.

Chamœmelum,

Chamomile,

the single Flower.

Anthemis nobilis,

L. S. P.

Chelæ Cancrorum,

Crabs Claws.

Cancer Pagurus,

L. S. N.

Cicuta, *Hemlock,*

the Herb, Flower,

and Seed.

Conium maculatum,

L. S. P.

Cinara, *Artichoke,*

the Leaf.

Cynara Scolymus,

L. S. P.

Cineres Clavellati,

Pot-ash, or Pearl-ash.

Kali impurum.

Cinnamomum,

Cinnamon,

the Bark and its

essential Oil.

Laurus Cinnamo-

mum, L. S. P.

Coccinella, *Cochineal.*

Cochlearia

Cochlearia hortenſis, Cochlearia officinalis,
Garden Scurvy-graſs, L. S. P.
the Herb.

Colchicum, Colchicum autumnale, L. S. P.
Meadow-Saffron,
the fresh Root.

Colocynthis, Cucumis Colocynthis,
Coloquintida, or bitter Apple, L. S. P.
the Pith of the fruit.

Colomba, Colomba,
the Root.

Contrayerva, Dorſtenia Contrajerva, L. S. P.
Contrayerva,
the Root.

Corallium rubrum, Iſis nobilis, L. S. N.
Red Coral.

Coriandrum, Coriandrum ſativum, L. S. P.
Coriander,
the Seed.

Cornu Cervi,
Hartſhorn.

Cortex Peruv. ſee
Peruvianus Cortex.

Creta,

Creta, *Chalk.*

Crocus, *Saffron,*
the *Stigma* of the
flower.

Crocus *sativus,*
L. S. P.

Cubeba, *the Cubeb.*

Piper *Cubeba,*
L. Suppl. P.

Cucumis *agrestis,*
Wild Cucumber,
the *fresh Fruit.*

Momordica *Elate-*
rium, L. S. P.

Cuminum, *Cummin,*
the *Seed.*

Cuminum *Cyminum,*
L. S. P.

Cuprum, *Copper.*

Ærugo, Verdegriſ.

Vitriolum *cœru-*
leum,
Blue Vitriol.

Cuprum *vitriolatum.*

Curcuma, *Turmeric,*
the *Root.*

Curcuma *longa,*
L. S. P.

Cydonium *Malum,*
The *Quince* and its
Seed.

Pyrus *Cydonia,*
L. S. P.

Cynobatus,

Cynobatus,	Rosa canina, L. S. P.
Dog-rose,	
the Fruit, called Hip.	

D.

Daucus sylvestris,	Daucus Carota,
Wild Carrot,	L. S. P.
the Seed.	
Digitalis, Foxglove,	Digitalis purpurea,
the Herb.	L. S. P.

E.

Elemi, Elemi,	Amyris Elemifera,
the Resin.	L. S. P.

Eleutheria. See Castorilla.

Enula campana,	Inula Helenium,
Elecampane,	L. S. P.
the Root.	

Eryngium, Eryngo,	Eryngium maritimum,
the Root.	L. S. P.

F.

Ferrum, *Iron.*

Vitriolum viride,
Green Vitriol.

Filix, *Male Fern,*
the Root.

Fœniculum dulce,
Sweet Fennel,
the Seed.

Fœnum Græcum,
Fenugreek,
the Seed.

Ferrum vitriolatum.

Polypodium *Filix*
mas, L. S. P.

Anethum *Fœniculum,*
L. S. P.

Trigonella *Fœnum*
græcum, L. S. P.

G.

Galbanum,
Galbanum,
the Gum-resin.

Galla, *the Gall.*

Gambogia, *Gamboge,*
the Gum-resin.

Genista, *Broom,*
the Top and Seed.

Gentiana, *Gentian,*
the Root.

Bubon *Galbanum,*
L. S. P.

Spartium *scoparium,*
L. S. P.

Gentiana *lutea,*
L. S. P.

Ginseng,

- | | |
|---|--|
| Ginseng, <i>Ginseng</i> ,
the <i>Root</i> . | <i>Panax quinquefolium</i> ,
L. S. P. |
| Glycyrrhiza,
<i>Liquorice</i> ,
the <i>Root</i> . | <i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> ,
L. S. P. |
| Granatum,
<i>Pomegranate</i> ,
the <i>Flower</i> , called
<i>Balaustine</i> , and the
<i>Rind</i> of the <i>Fruit</i> . | <i>Punica Granatum</i> ,
L. S. P. |
| Gratiola,
<i>Hedge-byssop</i> ,
the <i>Herb</i> . | <i>Gratiola officinalis</i> . |
| Guaiacum, <i>Guaiacum</i> ,
the <i>Wood</i> , <i>Bark</i> ,
and <i>Gum-resin</i> . | <i>Guaiacum officinale</i> ,
L. S. P. |
| <i>Gummi Ammoniacum</i> .
See <i>Ammoniacum</i> . | |
| <i>Gummi Arabicum</i> .
See <i>Arabicum</i> . | |
| <i>Gummi Elemi</i> . See
<i>Elemi</i> . | |
| <i>Gummi Kino</i> . See
<i>Kino</i> . | |

Gummi Sarcocolla. See
Sarcoçol.

Gummi Tragacantha. See *Tragacantha.*

H.

Helleboraster, <i>Bearsfoot,</i> the <i>Leaf.</i>	<i>Helleborus fœtidus,</i> L. S. P.
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<i>Helleborus Albus,</i> <i>White Hellebore,</i> the <i>Root.</i>	<i>Veratrum album,</i> L. S. P.
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<i>Helleborus niger,</i> <i>Black Hellebore,</i> the <i>Root.</i>	<i>Helleborus niger,</i> L. S. P.
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<i>Hordeum, Barley,</i> the <i>Seed.</i>	<i>Hordeum distichon,</i> L. S. P.
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Hordeum perlatum,
Pearl-barley.

Hydrargyrum,
Quicksilver.

Cinnabaris,
Cinnabar,

Hydrargyrum sulphuratus.

Hypericum,

Hypericum,
St. John's Wort,
 the *Flower*.

Hypericum *perfora-*
tum, L. S. P.

I.

Jalapium, *Jalap,*
 the *Root*.

Ichthyocolla,
Ising-glass, or *Fish-*
glue.

Ipecacuanha,
Ipecacuanha,
 the *Root*.

Iris, *Florentine Orris,* Iris *florentina,* L. S. P.
 the *Root*.

Juglans, *Wallnut,* Juglans *regia,* L. S. P.
 the *unripe Fruit*,

Juniperus, *Juniper,* Juniperus *communis,*
 the *Berry* and *Top*. L. S. P.

K.

Kino, *Kino,* Gummi Gambiense.
 the *Resin*.

L.

Ladanum, <i>Labdanum</i> .	<i>Cistus creticus</i> , L. S. P.
Lavendula, <i>Lavender</i> , the <i>Flower</i> .	<i>Lavandula Spica</i> , L. S. P.
Laurus, <i>Bay</i> , the <i>Leaf</i> and <i>Berry</i> .	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> , L. S. P.
Lignum Campe- chense, <i>Logwood</i> .	<i>Hæmatoxylum Cam- pechianum</i> , L. S. P.
Lignum Vitæ. See Guaiacum.	
Limon, <i>Limon</i> , the <i>Juice</i> , <i>outer</i> <i>Rind</i> , and its <i>Oil</i> called ESSENCE.	<i>Citrus Medica</i> , L. S. P.
Linum, <i>Flax</i> , the <i>Seed</i> called <i>Linseed</i> .	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> , L. S. P.
Lujula, <i>Wood Sorrel</i> , the <i>Leaf</i> .	<i>Oxalis Acetocella</i> , L. S. P.

M.

Majorana,	Origanum <i>Majorana</i> ,
<i>Sweet Marjoram</i> ,	L. S. P.
the <i>Herb</i> .	

Macis. See Nux
Mosch.

Malva, <i>Mallow</i> ,	Malva <i>sylvestris</i> ,
the <i>Leaf</i> and <i>Flower</i> .	L. S. P.

Manna, *Manna*.

Marrubium album,	Marrubium <i>vulgare</i> ,
<i>White Horebound</i> ,	L. S. P.
the <i>Herb</i> .	

Marum syriacum,	Teucrium <i>Marum</i> ,
<i>Syrian Herb-mastich</i> ,	L. S. P.
the <i>Herb</i> .	

Mastiche, <i>Mastich</i> ,	Pistacea <i>Lentiscus</i> ,
the <i>Resin</i> .	L. S. P.

Mel, *Honey*.

Melissa, <i>Balm</i> ,	Melissa <i>officinalis</i> ,
the <i>Herb</i> .	L. S. P.

Mentha piperitis,	Mentha <i>piperita</i> ,
<i>Peppermint</i> ,	L. S. P.
the <i>Herb</i> .	

Mentha fativa, <i>Spear-mint</i> , the <i>Herb</i> .	Mentha <i>spicata</i> , Hudsoni Flora Anglica.
Mezereum, <i>Mezereon</i> or <i>Spurge-Laurel</i> , the <i>Bark</i> of the <i>Root</i> .	Daphne <i>Mezereum</i> , L. S. P.
Millepeda, the <i>Wood-louse</i> .	Oniscus <i>Asellus</i> , L. S. N.
Morum, <i>Mulberry</i> , the <i>Fruit</i> .	Morus <i>nigra</i> , L. S. P.
Moschus, <i>Musk</i> .	
Myrrha, <i>Myrrh</i> , the <i>Gum-resin</i> .	

N.

Nasturtium aquati- cum, <i>Water-cresses</i> , the <i>fresh Herb</i> .	Sisymbrium <i>Nastur-</i> <i>tium aquaticum</i> , L. S. P.
Nicotiana, <i>Tobacco</i> , the <i>Leaf</i> .	Nicotiana <i>Tabacum</i> , L. S. P.
Nitrum, <i>Nitre</i> .	Kali nitratum.

Nux

Nux Moschata,
Nutmeg,
 its *essential Oil*,
 its *expressed Oil* com-
 monly called OIL
 OF MACE.

Macis, *Mace*.

Myristica *Moschata*,
 Acta Holmienfia.

O.

Olibanum,
Olibanum,
 the *Gum-resin*.

Juniperus *lycia*,
 L. S. P.

Oliva, *Olive*,
 the *Oil*.

Olea *europæa*, L. S. P.

Opium, *Opium*.

Opopanax, *Opopanax*,
 the *Gum-resin*.

Pastinaca *Opopanax*,
 L. S. P.

Origanum,
Wild Marjoram,
 the *Herb*.

Origanum *vulgare*,
 L. S. P.

Ostreorum testæ. See
 testæ.

Ovum,
 the *Pullet's Egg*.

Ovum gallinaceum.

P.

Papaver album,
White Poppy,
the *Head*.

Papaver *somniferum*,
L. S. P.

Papaver erraticum,
Red Poppy,
the *Flower*.

Papaver *Rhæas*,
L. S. P.

Pareira brava,
Pareira brava,
the *Root*.

Cissampelos *pareira*,
L. S. P.

Parietaria,
Pellitory of the Wall,
the *Herb*.

Parietaria *officinalis*,
L. S. P.

Pentaphyllum,
Cinquefoil,
the *Root*.

Potentilla *reptans*,
L. S. P.

Peruvianus Cortex,
Peruvian Bark.

Cinchona *officinalis*,
L. S. P.

Petroleum, *Petroleum*
or *Rock-Oil*.

Bitumen *Petroleum*,
L. S. N.

Petro-

Petroselinum, <i>Parseley</i> , the <i>Root</i> and <i>Seed</i> .	Apium <i>Petroselinum</i> , L. S. P.
Pimento, <i>Pimento</i> or <i>Allspice</i> , the <i>Berry</i> .	Myrtus <i>Pimenta</i> , L. S. P.
Piper Indicum, <i>India Pepper</i> , the <i>Fruit</i> .	Capficum <i>annuum</i> , L. S. P.
Piper Longum, <i>Long Pepper</i> , the <i>Fruit</i> .	Piper <i>longum</i> , L. S. P.
Piper Nigrum, <i>Black Pepper</i> , the <i>Berry</i> .	Piper <i>nigrum</i> , L. S. P.
Pix Burgundica, <i>Burgundy Pitch</i> .	
Pix liquida, <i>Tar</i> .	
Plumbum, <i>Lead</i> . Cerussa, <i>Cerusse</i> . Lithargyrus, <i>Litharge</i> . Minium, <i>red Lead</i> .	
Prunum Gallicum, the <i>Prune</i> .	Prunus <i>domestica</i> , L. S. P. Prunum

Prunum sylvestre,
the *Sloe*.

Prunus *spinosa*,
L. S. P.

Pulegium,
Pennyroyal,
the *Herb* and *Flower*.

Mentha *Pulegium*,
L. S. P.

Pyrethrum,
Pellitory of Spain,
the *Root*.

Anthemis *Pyrethrum*,
L. S. P.

Q.

Quassia, *Quassy*,
the *Wood*, *Root*,
and *Bark*.

Quassia *amara*,
L. S. P.

Quercus, *Oak*,
the *Bark*.

Quercus *Robur*,
L. S. P.

R.

Raphanus rustica-
nus, *Horse-radish*,
the *Root*.

Cochlearia *Armora-*
cia, L. S. P.

Rhabarbarum,
Rhubarb,
the *Root*.

Rheum *palmatum*,
L. S. P.

Ribes

Ribes nigrum, <i>Black Currant</i> , the <i>Fruit</i> .	Ribes <i>nigrum</i> , L. S. P.
Ribes rubrum, <i>Red Currant</i> , the <i>Fruit</i> .	Ribes <i>rubrum</i> , L. S. P.
Ricinus, <i>Palma Christi</i> , the <i>Seed</i> .	Ricinus <i>communis</i> , L. S. P.
Rosa Damascena, <i>Damask Rose</i> , the <i>Petal</i> .	Rosa <i>centifolia</i> , L. S. P.
Rosa rubra, <i>Red Rose</i> , the <i>Petal</i> .	Rosa <i>gallica</i> , L. S. P.
Rosmarinus, <i>Rosemary</i> , the <i>Flower</i> and <i>Top</i> .	Rosmarinus <i>officina-</i> <i>lis</i> , L. S. P.
Rubia, <i>Madder</i> , the <i>Root</i> .	Rubia <i>tinctorum</i> , L. S. P.
Rubus idæus, <i>Raspberry</i> , the <i>Fruit</i> .	Rubus <i>idæus</i> , L. S. P.
Ruta, <i>Rue</i> , the <i>Herb</i> .	Ruta <i>graveolens</i> , L. S. P.

S.

Sabina, *Savin*,
the *Leaf*.

Juniperus *Sabina*,
L. S. P.

Saccharum non pu-
rificatum,
Brown Sugar.

Saccharum purifica-
tum,
Double-refined Sugar.

Saccharum bis coc-
tum.

Sagapenum,
Sagapenum,
the *Gum-resin*.

Sal amarus,
Bitter Salt common-
ly called *Bitter*
purging Salt.

Magnesia vitriolata.

Sal Ammoniacus,
Sal Ammoniac.

Ammonia muriata.

Sal muriaticus,
Sea Salt.

Natron muriatum.

Salvia, *Sage*,
the *Leaf*.

Salvia *officinalis*,
L. S. P.

Sambucus,

Sambucus,
Black-berried Elder,
 the *inner Bark,*
Flower, and
Berry.

Sambucus nigra,
 L. S. P.

Sanguis Draconis,
Dragon's Blood,
 the *Resin.*

Santalum rubrum,
Red Saunders,
 the *Wood.*

Pterocarpus Santalinus, L. Suppl. P.

Santonium,
Worm-feed.

Artemisia Santonicum, L. S. P.

Sapo, *Soap,*
 made of *Olive-oil*
 and *Barilla.*

Sapo ex oleo olivæ &
 natro confectus.

Sarcocolla, *Sarcocol,*
 the *Gum-resin.*

Sarsaparilla,
Sarsaparilla,
 the *Root.*

Smilax Sarsaparilla,
 L. S. P.

Sassafras, *Sassafras,*
 the *Wood, Root,* and
 its *Bark.*

Laurus Sassafras,
 L. S. P.

Scammonium,

Scammonium, <i>Scammony</i> , the <i>Gum-resin</i> .	<i>Convolvulus Scam-</i> <i>monia</i> , L. S. P.
Scilla, <i>Squill</i> , the <i>Root</i> .	<i>Scilla maritima</i> , L. S. P.
Scordium, <i>Scordium</i> , or <i>Water-german-</i> <i>der</i> , the <i>Herb</i> .	<i>Teucrium Scordium</i> , L. S. P.
Senna, <i>Senna</i> , the <i>Leaf</i> .	<i>Cassia Senna</i> , L. S. P.
Seneka, <i>Rattlesnake-</i> <i>root</i> or <i>Seneka</i> , the <i>Root</i> .	<i>Polygala Senega</i> , L. S. P.
Serpentaria Virgini- ana, <i>Virginian Snake-root</i> .	<i>Aristolochia Serpen-</i> <i>taria</i> , L. S. P.
Sevum ovillum, <i>Mutton-suet</i> .	
Simarouba, <i>Simarouba</i> , the <i>Bark</i> .	<i>Quassia Simarouba</i> , L. Suppl. P.
Sinapi, <i>Mustard</i> , the <i>Seed</i> .	<i>Sinapis nigra</i> , L. S. P.
	<i>Sium</i> ,

Sium, *Water-parsnip*, Sium *nodiflorum*,
the *Herb*. L. S. P.

Sperma ceti,
Spermaceti.

Spigelia, *Indian Pink*, Spigelia *marylandica*,
the *Root*. L. S. N.

Spina cervina, Rhamnus *cathartica*,
Buckthorn, *cus*, L. S. P.
the *Berry*.

Spiritus vinosus rec-
tificatus,
Rectified Spirit of
Wine,

contains 95 Parts of
Alcohol, and 5
Parts of distilled
Water in 100.

Its specific Gravity
is to that of distil-
led Water as 835
to 1,000.

D

Spiritus

Spiritus vinosus tenuior,

Proof Spirit of Wine,
contains 55 Parts
of Alcohol, and 45
Parts of distilled
Water in 100. Its
specific Gravity is
to that of distilled
Water as 930 to
1,000.

Spiritus Vitrioli, see
Acidum Vitrioli-
cum.

Spongia, *Sponge*.

Spongia officinalis,
L. S. N.

Stannum, *Tin*.

Staphisagria,
Staves-acre,
the *Seed*.

Delphinium Staphis-
agria, L. S. P.

Styrax, *Storax*,
the *Resin*.

Styrax officinalis,
L. S. P.

Succinum, *Amber*.

Sulphur, *Brimstone*.

Sulphuris flores,
Flowers of Brimstone.

T.

Tamarindus,

Tamarind,the *Fruit*.Tanacetum, *Tansy*,
the *Flower* and *Herb*.Taraxacum,
Dandelion,the *Root* and *Herb*.Terebinthina chia,
Cbio, or *Cyprus Tur-*
pentine.————— *vulga-*
ris, *common Tur-*
pentine.Terra Japonica. See
Catechu.Testæ Ostreorum,
Oister-shells.Thus, *Frankincense*,
the *Resin*.Tormentilla,
Tormentil,
the *Root*.Tamarindus *Indica*,

L. S. P.

Tanacetum *vulgare*,
L. S. P.Leontodon *Taraxa-*
cum, L. S. P.Ostrea *edulis*, L. S. N.Tormentilla *erecta*,
L. S. P.

Tragacantha,	Astragalus	Tragacan-
<i>Tragacanth</i> ,		<i>tha</i> , L. S. P.
the <i>Gum</i> .		

Trifolium paludo-	Menyanthes	<i>trifolia-</i>
sum,		<i>ta</i> , L. S. P.
<i>Buckbean</i> ,		
the <i>Herb</i> .		

Triticum, <i>Wheat</i> ,	Triticum	<i>hybernum</i> ,
the <i>Flour</i> and <i>Starch</i> .		L. S. P.

Tussilago, <i>Coltsfoot</i> ,	Tussila	<i>Farfara</i> ,
the <i>Herb</i> .		L. S. P.

V.

Valeriana sylvestris,	Valeriana	<i>officinalis</i> ,
<i>Wild Valerian</i> ,		L. S. P.
the <i>Root</i> .		

Viola, <i>Violet</i> ,	Viola	<i>odorata</i> , L. S. P.
the <i>fresh Flower</i> .		

Vitis, <i>The Vine</i> .	Vitis	<i>vinifera</i> , L. S. P.
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Uva passa,
The Raisin.

Vinum, *Wine*.

Tartarum, <i>Tartar</i> .	Tartarum	<i>impurum</i> .
		Tartari

Tartari cryftalli, Tartarum purifica-
Crystals of Tartar. tum.

Acetum, *Vinegar.*

Ulmus, *the Elm,* Ulmus *campestris,*
the inner Bark. L. S. P.

Urtica, Urtica *dioica,* L. S. P.
Stinging Nettle,
the Herb.

Uva Urſi, Arbutus *Uva urſi,*
Bear's Whortleberry, L. S. P.
the Leaf.

Z.

Zedoaria, Zedoary, Kæmpferia *rotunda,*
the Root. L. S. P.

Zincum, *Zinc.*

Lapis Calamina- Lapis calaminaris
ris, uſtuſ.
Calamine.

Tutia, *Tutty.*

VitriolumAlbum, Zincum vitriolatum.
White Vitriol.

Zingiber, *Ginger,* Amomum *Zingiber,*
the Root. L. S. P.

PRÆPARATIONES SIMPLICIORES.

THE MORE SIMPLE PREPARATIONS.

QUORUNDUM IN AQUA NON SOLUBI- LIUM PRÆPARATIO.

THE PREPARATION OF SOME SUBSTAN- CES NOT SOLUBLE IN WATER.

BEAT these substances first in a mortar to a powder ; then, pouring on a little water, levigate it upon a hard and polished, but not calcareous, stone, that it may be made as fine as possible. Dry this powder upon blotting-paper laid on chalk, and set it in a warm, or at least dry, place for some days.

In

In this manner are to be prepared

AMBER,

ANTIMONY,

CALAMINE,

CHALK,

CORAL,

OISTER-SHELLS, first cleansed from their impurities.

TUTTY,

CRABS CLAWS, first broken into small pieces, must be washed with boiling water before they are levigated.

VERDEGRIS must be prepared in the same manner.

R E M A R K.

Calamine is roasted, or calcined, in order that it may be more easily reducible to a very fine powder; and, the shops being usually supplied with it in this calcined state, the College have so directed it in the Materia Medica. See Zinc. Where Calamine cannot be procured already calcined, this ore of Zinc is to be thrice heated to a

strong red heat, and as often quenched in water, Ed. D. 1756.

A direction was given in the former Dispensatory to take particular care that *Antimony*, *Calamine*, and *Tutty*, be reduced to the most subtile powder possible. The sensibility of the parts, to which Calamine and Tutty are often applied, requires them, as Dr. Lewis has observed, to be perfectly freed from any gross irritating particles; and Antimony, when not thoroughly comminuted, may not only, by its needle-like Spicula, wound the stomach, but pass off without any other sensible effect than an increase of the grosser evacuations; whilst, if reduced to the utmost fineness, it becomes a medicine of considerable efficacy.

ADIPIS SUILLÆ SEVIQUE OVILLI PRÆPARATIO.

THE PREPARATION OF HOG'S LARD AND MUTTON-SUET.

Cut them in pieces, and melt them with a slow fire; then separate them from the membranes by straining.

AM-

AMMONIACI PURIFICATIO.

THE PURIFICATION OF AMMONIACUM.

Boil Gum Ammoniacum, if it appears impure, in water till it softens, and press it through an hempen cloth ; then set it by, that the resinous part may subside. Evaporate the water ; and, towards the end of the inspissation, restore the resinous part, and mix it with the gummy.

In the same manner are purified Aſa Fœtida and ſuch like Gum-refins.

You may alſo purify any gum, which melts eaſily, ſuch as Galbanum, by putting it into an ox-bladder, and holding it in boiling water till it is ſo ſoft that it can be ſeparated from its impurities by preſſing through an hempen cloth.

R E M A R K.

In the ſtraining of all the Gums, care ſhould be taken that the heat be neither too great nor too long continued ; otherwiſe a conſiderable portion of their more active volatile matter will be loſt,

lost, — an inconvenience which cannot, by any care, be wholly avoided. Hence the purer tears, *unstrained*, are preferred, for internal use, to the strained gums, by the faculty of Paris. L.

As an additional reason for this preference, we may add, that some of the gum-resins, purified in the common way, by solution in water, expression, and evaporation, are not so easily soluble in aqueous menstrua after, as before, such depuration.

CORNU CERVI USTIO.

THE BURNING OF HARTSHORN.

Burn pieces of Hartshorn till they are perfectly white; then rub them to a very fine powder.

R E M A R K.

The pieces of Horn, generally employed in this operation, are those left after distillation. L. Disp. 1746.

In the burning of Hartshorn, a strong fire and the free admission of air are necessary. The potter's furnace was formerly directed for the sake of convenience, but any common furnace, or stove, will do. If some lighted charcoal be spread
ON

on the bottom of the grate, and above this the pieces of the Horns are laid, they will be burnt to whiteness, still retaining their original form. L.

Burnt Hartshorn is not now considered as a pure earth, having been found to be a compound of calcareous earth and phosphoric acid. It is the weakest of the animal absorbents, or soluble in acids with most difficulty ; but, whether it be of equal or superior use, in Diarrhœas, to more powerful absorbents, must be determined by observation.

HERBARUM ET FLORUM EX- SICCATIO.

THE DRYING OF HERBS AND FLOWERS.

Spread them lightly, and dry them with a gentle heat.

R E M A R K.

Both the colour and virtues of Herbs are preserved in greatest perfection when they are dried *hastily* by an heat of common fire as great as that which the sun can impart ; an instance of which we have in the drying of Tea by the Chinese. Quick drying is more particularly proper for flowers. Saffron is a part of a flower, dried on paper, on a
kind

kind of kiln, with an heat sufficient to make it sweat, taking care only not to endanger its scorching. L.

MELLIS DESPUMATIO.

THE DESPUMATION, OR CLARIFYING,
OF HONEY.

Melt the Honey in a water-bath, and take off the scum.

MILLEPEDÆ PRÆPARATIO.

PREPARATION OF THE WOOD-LOUSE.

Suspend the Wood-lice, inclosed in a coarse hempen cloth, in a close vessel, over hot proof-spirit, that, being killed by the vapour, they may be rendered friable.

PULPARUM EXTRACTIO.

THE EXTRACTION OF PULPS.

Set pulpy fruits, if they are unripe or ripe, and dry, in a moist place, that they may soften ; then press the pulps through a hair-sieve ; afterwards boil them with a
gentle

gentle fire, frequently stirring them untill they are of a proper thickness.

Also take the Pulp of Cassia of the cane, from the pod, and boil it to a due thickness.

Prefs out the pulps of ripe and fresh fruits through a sieve, without any boiling.

R E M A R K.

The manner of obtaining the pulp of Cassia from the pod is here left to the operator. The former Dispensatory directed it to be boiled out of the bruised pod; by which method the pulp is not obtainable perfectly pure, as the seeds part with their mucilage,—though nothing should be communicated by the pod. The pulp is obtained in the greatest purity, if the quantity be not large, by slitting the pods lengthwise, pushing out the cells and seeds with the fingers, and washing the pulp from them.

The quantity extracted at a time ought not, as Lewis has observed, to be great, as it is apt to turn sour by long keeping.

SCILLÆ EXSICCATIO.

THE DRYING OF SQUILL.

Cut the Squill transversely, after the outer skin has been taken off, into thin slices, and dry it with a gentle heat.

R E M A R K.

A proof of the Squill being properly dried is its retaining, though friable, its original bitterness and acrimony.

By drying, Lewis says, the root loses four-fifths of its original weight ; and that the parts which exhale are merely watery : hence four grains of the dry root are not equivalent to a scruple of the fresh.

It is given as an expectorant, and diuretic, to adults, in doses of a few grains : in somewhat larger ones it proves emetic.

SPONGIÆ USTIO.

THE BURNING OF SPONGE.

Beat the Sponge, after cutting it in pieces ; and, when separated from its gritty matter,

matter, burn it in a close iron vessel, untill it becomes black and friable : afterwards rub it to a very fine powder.

R E M A R K.

The gritty matter, compared with the weight of the Sponge when prepared, is sometimes considerable.

If the quantity of Sponge put into the vessel at once be large, the outside will be sufficiently burnt before the inside is affected, and the volatile salt of the former will in part escape before that in the latter is begun to be formed. To avoid this inconvenience, the Sponge may be kept continually stirring in such a machine as is used for the roasting of coffee.

Sponge, on distillation with a stronger heat, yields a volatile salt in its proper form ; and, even in this preparation, the salt is so far extricated, that, if the burnt Sponge be ground in a brass mortar, it corrodes the metal, so as to contract a disagreeable taint, and sometimes an emetic quality. L.

It should, therefore, as directed in the former Dispensatory, be powdered in a mortar of glass or stone. Of this last sort, the mortars of Mr.

WEDGE-

WEDGEWOOD's manufacture are by far the most preferable.

Burnt Sponge is given in doses of a scruple, or more, in scrophulous complaints.

STYRACIS PURIFICATIO.

THE PURIFICATION OF STORAX.

Dissolve the Storax in rectified Spirit of Wine, and strain the solution : afterwards reduce it to a proper thickness with a gentle heat.

R E M A R K.

Storax totally dissolves in spirit of wine, so as to pass through the filtre, the impurities alone being left. L.

The College have left to the operator the mode of recovering it, in a solid form, from its solution, either by gently distilling off the spirit, (which, Lewis says, will elevate very little of its flavour,) or wasting it by evaporation.

CON-

C O N S E R V Æ.

C O N S E R V E S.

CONSERVE of WOOD-SORREL,
SEA-WORMWOOD,
The RED ROSE, and of
The outer Rind of the SE-
VILLE ORANGE.

PLUCK the leaves from the foot-stalks,
the unblown petals from the cups, cut-
ting off the heels, and take off the outer rind
of the oranges with a grater: then beat each
of them with a wooden pestle in a marble
mortar, first by themselves, afterwards with
three times their weight of double-refined
sugar, untill they are mixed.

E

R E-

R E M A R K.

The Sugar should be powdered by itself, and passed through a sieve, before it is mixed with the vegetable mass; otherwise it cannot be properly incorporated. L.

Rose-buds, and some other vegetables, are usually prepared for mixing with sugar by a small wooden mill, contrived for that purpose. P.

C O N S E R V A A R I.

CONSERVE OF CUCKOW-PINT.

Take of the fresh root of Cuckow-pint,
bruised, half a pound.

Double-refined Sugar one pound
and a half.

Beat them together in a mortar.

R E M A R K.

Those, who hold in veneration the integrity and experience of SYDENHAM, will have no doubt of the effects of this medicine in rheumatic cases. The *Pulvis Ari compositus* has been rejected, because its virtue decreased by keeping. The Conserve may be given to adults in doses of a dram.

CON-

CONSERVA CYNOSBATI.

CONSERVE OF THE HIP.

Take of the pulp of ripe Hips one pound.

Double-refined Sugar, powdered,
twenty ounces by weight.

Mix them into a Conserve.

R E M A R K.

This pulp should be separated with great care from the rough prickly matter inclosing the seeds; a small quantity of which, retained in the Conserve, is apt to occasion an uneasiness at the stomach, a pruritus about the anus, and sometimes vomiting. L.

CONSERVA PRUNI SYLVESTRIS.

CONSERVE OF THE SLOE.

Put the Sloes in water, upon the fire, that they may soften, taking care that they be not broken; then, having taken them out of the water, press out the pulp, and mix it with three times its weight of double-refined sugar into a Conserve.

CONSERVA SCILLÆ.

CONSERVE OF SQUILL.

Take of fresh Squill one ounce by weight.

Double-refined Sugar five ounces
by weight.

Beat them together, in a mortar, into a
Conserve.

R E M A R K.

This Conserve is directed to be prepared in a
small quantity, to guard against its variation in
strength. It may be given, to adults, from half
a dram to two scruples, or more,—especially when
fresh.

Keep all the Conserves in close vessels ;
especially those of ARUM and
SQUILL.

S U C C I.

S U C C I.

J U I C E S.

SUCCUS COCHLEARIÆ COM-
POSITUS.

COMPOUND JUICE OF SCURVY-GRASS.

TAKE of the juice of Garden Scurvy-
grass two pints.
Brooklime and
Water-creffes
of each one pint.
Seville Oranges
twenty ounces
by measure.

Mix them ; and, after the fœces have
subsided, pour off the liquor, or strain it.

R E M A R K.

These Juices, formerly called *Succi Scorbutici*, are given from two to four ounces, in scorbutic disorders, twice, or oftener, in a day.

SUCCUS BACCÆ SAMBUCI SPIS-
SATUS.INSPISSATED JUICE OF THE ELDER-
BERRY.

Take of the expressed and depurated juice of Elder-berries two pints.

Inspissate it in a water-bath, saturated with sea-salt.

In the same manner inspissate the juice of the BLACK CURRANT, of the

LIMON, and of

HEMLOCK, gathered on the first appearance of the flowers.

R E M A R K.

Considerable care is required in preparing the inspissated juice of *Hemlock*. Besides the precaution

tion of gathering the plant at the proper season, and preventing the mixture of any other vegetable,—the evaporation should take place as soon as possible after the expression ; and therefore the juice should not be bought, already expressed, from a gardener,—as has been too often done. Moreover, if the opinion of *Storck*, who imputes its sometimes failing of success to a too great dissipation of its volatile parts, by an hasty evaporation, be as well founded as it is generally believed, the evaporation should be *slow*. It were to be wished that the degrees of inspissation, both of Juices and Extracts, could be determined always with precision. In this inspissation of the juice of Hemlock, the consistence intended is such as is proper for forming it into pills ; which it may be with proper attention, and its strength rendered more constantly uniform than by adding a quantity of the powdered leaves, as *Storck* directed.

It is generally given cautiously at first, viz. in doses from a grain or two to five grains, in a day, to adults, and augmented gradually. Sometimes several drams have been given, in that space, without producing giddiness.

EXTRACTA et RESINÆ.

EXTRACTS and RESINS.

EXTRACT of

BROOM-TOPS.

CHAMOMILE,

GENTIAN,

BLACK HELLEBORE,

LIQUORICE,

RUE,

SAVIN.

BOIL them in distilled water, press out the decoction, strain and set it by, that the fœces may subside; then boil it again in a water-bath, saturated with sea-salt, to a consistence proper for making pills.

The

The same kind of bath is to be used in the preparation of all Extracts, that the evaporation may be properly performed.

R E M A R K.

The *Extracts* of *Broomtops* and of *Chamomile* were not in the last Dispensatory. The former is given as an useful laxative and diuretic in hydroptic cases, and in the quantity, to adults, of a dram.

The latter, if Sir John Pringle's experiments are to be relied on, is a bitter, remarkably antiseptic, and given in doses of a scruple or two, either by itself, or as an assistant to other remedies, in flatulency, dyspepsy, and pains of the stomach or bowels.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF COLOQUINTIDA.

Take of the pith of *Coloquintida*, cut small, six drams by weight.

Socotrine

Socòtrine Aloes, powdered, an ounce and a half by weight.

Scammony, powdered, half an ounce by weight.

Smaller Cardamom-seeds, husked and powdered, one dram by weight.

Proof-spirit one pint.

Digest the Coloquintida in the spirit, with a gentle heat, during four days. To the expressed tincture add the Aloes and Scammony: when these are dissolved, distill off the spirit, so that the matter may be of a consistence proper for making pills, adding the seeds towards the end of the process.

R E M A R K.

This Extract, formerly called *Extractum Catharticum*, prepared as here directed, retains all the essential oil of the Cardamoms, of which, in the former method of preparing, it was deprived.

It is given, to adults, from a scruple to half a dram in cases where strong Cathartics are required.

ELA-

E L A T E R I U M.

ELATERIUM.

Slit ripe wild Cucumbers, and pass the juice, very lightly pressed, through a very fine sieve, into a glass vessel ; then set it by for some hours untill the thicker part has subsided. Pour off the thinner part swimming at the top, and separate the rest by filtering : cover the thicker part, which remains after filtration, with a linen cloth, and dry it with a gentle heat.

R E M A R K.

Such part of the fluid as cannot be poured off is not to be filtered through paper, as its grosser parts form a viscid cake on the paper, through which the more fluid cannot pass. The manner of filtering, usually employed in this preparation, has been by placing one end of some moistened strips of woollen cloth, skins of cotton, or the like, in the juice, and laying the other end over the edge of the vessel, so as to hang down lower than the surface of the liquor ; by which

which management all the moisture will be gradually drained away. L.

It is given to adults, in doses of one or two grains, or more, as a strong cathartic in hydropic cases, — sometimes usefully.

EXTRACTUM LIGNI CAMPE- CHENSIS.

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD.

Take of the shavings of Logwood one pound.

Boil it four times, or oftener, in a gallon of distilled water, to one half; then, all the liquors being mixed and strained, boil them down to a proper consistence.

R E M A R K.

If the difficulty with which Logwood communicates its virtue to an aqueous menstruum would seem to require it to be powdered, yet, if the Apothecary buys it ground to a coarse powder only, there is danger, however cheap the Logwood, of having it mixed with Jamaica and other woods still cheaper,—the detection of which, in that state, is not easy, and in a fine powder scarcely possible.

Extract

Extract of Logwood is given in alvine fluxes, from half a dram to a dram, twice or thrice a day.

EXTRACTUM CORTICIS PERUVIANI.

EXTRACT OF PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Peruvian Bark, coarsely powdered, one pound.

Distilled water twelve pints.

Boil it for one or two hours, and pour off the liquor, which, while hot, will be red and pellucid; but, as it grows cold, will become yellow and turbid. The same quantity of water being again poured on, boil it as before, and repeat this boiling untill the liquor, being cold, remains clear. Then reduce all these liquors, mixed and strained to a proper thickness, by evaporation.

This

This Extract must be prepared under two forms; one **SOFT**, and fit for making pills: the other **HARD**, that it may be reducible to a powder:

R E M A R K.

This Extract is intended for cases where the stomach is unable to bear powdered bark in a requisite quantity: ten or twelve grains of which, in its *hard* form, are esteemed nearly equivalent to half a dram of the Bark in substance.

EXTRACTUM CORTICIS PERUVIANI CUM RESINA.

EXTRACT OF PERUVIAN BARK WITH
THE RESIN.

Take of Peruvian Bark, reduced to coarse powder, one pound.

Rectified Spirit of Wine four pints.

Digest it for four days, and pour off the tincture; boil the residuum in ten pints of distilled water to two; then strain the tincture and decoction separately, evaporating
the

the water from the decoction, and distilling off the spirit from the tincture, untill each begins to be thickened. Lastly, mix the resinous with the aqueous Extract, and make the mass fit for forming into pills.

In the same manner is to be prepared the

EXTRACT of CASCARILLA and of
JALAP.

R E M A R K.

The *Extract of Cascarilla*, now first introduced into our Dispensatory, is a medicine of considerable use in some circumstances of epidemic fevers. It may be given from ten to twenty grains two or three times a day.

The *Extract of Jalap* is an efficacious cathartic, given to adults from eight or ten to fifteen grains.

EXTRACTUM SENNÆ.

EXTRACT OF SENNA.

Take of Senna one pound.

Distilled water one gallon.

Boil

Boil the Senna in the distilled water, adding after its decoction a little rectified spirit of wine. Evaporate the strained liquor to a proper thickness.

R E M A R K.

Bedumé says the resinous parts of Senna are in so small a proportion to the gummy, that they are readily boiled out together.—The spirit may be added when the decoction is reduced to one half or to three pints.

The Extract is given as a gentle purgative from ten grains to a scruple; or, in less quantity, as an assistant to the milder laxatives.

OPIUM PURIFICATUM.

PURIFIED OPIUM.

Take of Opium, cut into small pieces,
one pound.

Proof-Spirit of Wine twelve
pints.

Digest the Opium with a gentle heat, stirring now and then till it is dissolved, and
filter

filter through paper. Distill the tincture, so prepared, to a proper thickness.

Purified Opium must be kept under two forms ; one SOFT, proper for forming into pills ; the other HARD, which may be reduced into powder.

R E M A R K.

Proof-Spirit has been found, by experiments, to be the best menstruum for Opium, having dissolved nine-twelfths of dried Opium,—a much greater proportion than was taken up either by rectified spirit or water. A. R.

All Extracts should be frequently stirred during their inspissation.

Sprinkle a little vinous spirit on all the watery Extracts of the softer kind.

OLEA EXPRESSA.

EXPRESSED OILS.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ.

ALMOND-OIL.

POUND fresh Almonds, either sweet or bitter, in a mortar ; then press out the Oil in a cold press.

In the same manner is to be expressed from the bruised seeds

OIL of FLAX,

MUSTARD, and

PALMA CHRISTI, previously
husked.

R E-

R E M A R K.

Palma Christi, or, as it is commonly called, *Castor, Oil*, has been long in use as a mild purgative, producing its effect, without griping, in cases where the more acrid were thought less safe. It is given to adults from half an ounce to an ounce, and repeated at proper intervals. See *Canvane's Essay*.

OLEA DISTILLATA.

DISTILLED OILS.

ESSENTIAL OIL of ANISE,

CARAWAY,

JUNIPER-BERRY,

LAVENDER,

ORIGANUM,

PENNY-ROYAL,

PEPPERMINT,

ROSEMARY,

SASSAFRAS-ROOT,

and

SPEARMINT.

LET these Oils be drawn off, by distillation, from an alembic with a large refrigeratory; but, to prevent an empyreuma, water must be added to the substance,

stance, and in *that* it is to be macerated before distillation.

The water which comes over with the Oil in distillation is to be kept for use.

R E M A R K.

Essential Oils are prepared from vegetables in the manner of their distilled waters ; but with a somewhat less proportion of water ;—those of the odoriferous kind chiefly from flowers, or plants in a flowering state. See Rosemary, &c. in Mat. Med. The time of maceration varies with the temperature of the season and texture of the substance, from two or three days to a week or longer.

The heat, Lewis says, should be expeditiously raised at first, and continued in such a degree, that the Oil may come over freely, —that most of these Oils require the water to boil, but that many of those from odoriferous flowers, as *Lavender*, *Rosemary*, &c. rise with an heat considerably less ; and, for these substances, he proposes a contrivance, by which they are exposed to the vapour of boiling water only. See his Mat. M. and Disp.

These Oils are separated from the water which accompanies them by means of a funnel; the stem of which being stopped by a finger, and the liquor poured into it, the Oil, if light, soon swims on the surface, or subsides if ponderous; the undermost, whether oil or water, is, by removing the finger, first let out; the uppermost retained by replacing the finger, and again closing the stem. L.

OLEUM PETROLEI.

OIL OF PETROLEUM.

Let Petroleum be distilled in a sand-heat.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

OIL OF TURPENTINE.

Take of common Turpentine five pounds.

Water four pints.

Distill

Distill the Turpentine, with the water, from an alembic of copper.

RESINA FLAVA.

YELLOW RESIN.

Remains after the distillation of Oil of Turpentine.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATUM.

RECTIFIED OIL OF TURPENTINE.

Take of Oil of Turpentine one pound.

Distilled Water four pints.

Distill.

R E M A R K.

Spirit of Turpentine, as this essential Oil has been commonly called, is given as a diuretic and sudorific in doses of a few drops ;—but it has been given in much larger doses for removing chronic

rheumatisms ; — not, indeed, often successfully when unaccompanied with other remedies. An instance has been mentioned of a large dose having been succeeded by bloody urine.

OLEUM ANIMALE.

ANIMAL-OIL.

Take of Oil of Hartshorn one pound.

Distill three times.

R E M A R K.

This Oil, first introduced, about the beginning of this century, by *Dippelius*, and whose name it has borne, when properly prepared, will be limpid, of a smell not ungrateful, and an aromatic taste. *MODEL*, of *Petersburgh*, took some pains to lessen the expence, by reducing the fifteen or sixteen rectifications, then thought necessary, to a smaller number. He directed the fœtid Oil to be poured into a glass cucurbit with an alembic head, so as not to foul the side of the vessel, and distilled with a gentle heat ; separating, by a change of the receiver, the limpid oil which first comes

comes over from the more yellow which follows; and, in like manner, the second from the third. He says, that, to rectify the first limpid portion, one distillation with a slow fire is sufficient; but the later ones commonly require two; in which the limpid part must be separated, in the same manner, from the more impure which follows, by changing the receiver; and the process thus be continued till all the Oil flows limpid and white. Vide *Commerc. Literar. Norimberg. Ann. 1741.*

To prevent this Oil becoming foetid, and turning yellow or black by the access of the air, it must be kept in phials, holding only a dram or two, filled full, close stopped, tied down, and placed with their mouths in sand, or immersed in water.

This penetrating Oil is given, in doses from ten to forty drops, to adults, in spasmodic cases; and before the paroxysm of intermittents, where great danger is apprehended from a return of such paroxysm.

OLEUM

OLEUM SUCCINI RECTIFICATUM.

RECTIFIED OIL OF AMBER.

Take of Oil of Amber one pound.

Distill three times.

OLEUM VINI.

OIL OF WINE.

Take Alcohol,

Vitriolic Acid, of each one pint.

Mix them by degrees, and distill ; taking care that no black foam passes into the receiver. Separate the oily part of the distilled liquor from the *volatile vitriolic acid*.—To the oily part add as much water of *pure Kali* as is sufficient to take away the sulphureous smell : then distill the *æther* with a gentle heat. The Oil of Wine remains in the retort, swimming on the watery liquor, from which it is to be separated.

R E-

R E M A R K.

Some caution is requisite in mixing the two liquors, that the consequent heat and ebullition, which would dissipate a part of the mixture, hazard the breaking of the vessel and the hurt of the operator, may be avoided. The securest way is to add the vitriolic acid to the spirit of wine by a little at a time, waiting till the first addition is incorporated before another quantity is put in; by which, the ensuing heat is inconsiderable, and the mixture is effected without inconvenience. L.

In the process, the liquor should at first be made to boil, and the distillation afterwards continued with a milder heat to perfect dryness. After having separated the oily part of the distilled liquor by the funnel, as mentioned in p. 70, and mixed with that the pure Kali, the mixture is to be committed to distillation; and, the æther being drawn off with a very gentle heat, the Oleum Vini will be left in the retort.

S A L E S.

S A L E S.

S A L T S.

ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM DI-
LUTUM.

DILUTED, OR WEAK, VITRIOLIC ACID.

TAKE of vitriolic Acid one ounce by
weight.

Distilled Water eight ounces
by weight.

Mix them by degrees.

R E M A R K.

This was called, in the last Dispensatory, *Spi-
ritus vitrioli tenuis*, the antiseptic power of which
is very considerable, nor has it often been found
hurtful.—Whether the intoxicating spirituous an-
tiseptics,

antiseptics, brought into fashion about the middle of this century, or the vinous, which since succeeded, have contributed more to the preservation of mankind than the antiseptics in former use, will, perhaps, be doubted by some.

ACIDUM NITROSUM.

NITROUS ACID.

Take of purified Nitre, by weight, sixty ounces.

Vitriolic Acid, by weight, twenty-nine ounces.

Mix and distill.

The specific gravity of this is to the weight of distilled water as 1,550 to 1,000.

R E M A R K.

This was formerly called *Spiritus Nitri Glauberi*. A pound of vitriolic acid is sufficient to expel all the nitrous Acid from about two pounds of nitre, not from more; and, if equal parts of the two be employed, the produce, in either case,

case, is in quality the same; the difference, in this respect, affecting only the residuum. If less Nitre, it cannot afford Alkali enough to saturate the vitriolic acid, and the residuum will not be a neutral, but a very acid, Salt. In this last case there is one conveniency; the acid Salt being readily soluble in water, so as to be got out without breaking the retort, which the others are not. L.

The caution, given in the last Dispensatory, to make the mixture under a chimney, is very necessary to be observed; for, red corrosive fumes will rise very copiously, which are extremely pernicious, and ought to be carefully avoided by the operator.

For greater security, some employ a large receiver with two tubes, to the uppermost of which is fitted another tube, three feet long, whilst the lowermost is inserted into a smaller receiver, or bottle. The Swedish Dispensatory directs only a receiver, *large and properly tubulated*. The Nitre, dried and powdered, being put into a retort, of which it must not take up more than one-third, and the retort being placed in a sand-heat, the vitriolic acid is to be poured into it through a glass funnel, whose stem is long, and bent so as to form a right-angle with its cup; when, the apparatus being

being adjusted, and the receiver, &c. immediately luted, the distillation is to be performed with an heat gradually raised, and continued till the recipient grows cool, and no drops fall from the retort.

ACIDUM NITROSUM DILUTUM.

DILUTED, OR WEAK, NITROUS ACID.

Take of nitrous Acid,

Distilled Water, of each one
pound.

Mix them.

R E M A R K.

A noxious vapour arises on mixing the nitrous acid with water, which the operator should avoid.

ACIDUM

ACIDUM MURIATICUM.

MURIATIC ACID.

Take of dry Sea-salt ten pounds.

Vitriolic Acid six pounds.

Water five pounds.

Add, by degrees, the vitriolic Acid, first mixed with the water, to the salt; then distill.

The specific gravity of this is to that of distilled water as 1,170 to 1,000.

R E M A R K.

This was formerly called *Spiritus Salis marini Glauberi*. The addition of water is here necessary; the marine vapours being so volatile, as scarcely to condense without some adventitious humidity. The vitriolic acid is most conveniently mixed with the water in an earthen or stone ware vessel; for, unless the mixture is made very slowly, it grows so hot as to endanger the breaking a glass one. The mixture should be put to the salt under a chimney, as the white fumes, here arising, ought also to be avoided.

When

When the mixture is grown somewhat cool, it may be poured on the Salt already placed in the retort, and the distillation directly begun. Here also a tubulated receiver is proper. The heat is to be so conducted as to prevent the matter from boiling over, or the fumes rising so quick as to endanger the receiver. The Salt left in the retort, when purified, gives the *Sal Catharticus Glauberi*. See *Natron vitriolatum*.

ACETUM DISTILLATUM.

DISTILLED VINEGAR.

Take of Vinegar five pints.

Distill with a slow fire, in glass vessels, so long as the drops fall free from empyreuma.

R E M A R K.

The Swedish Dispensatory directs the distillation from a glass retort, and by a *water-bath*: — that the fourth part, which first comes over; and is phlegm, be thrown away, and, the receiver being then changed, the distillation to be continued so long as the fluid comes over *limpid*.

G

The

The College have thought the degree of acidity in the above sufficient for the medicines in which it is employed.

ACIDUM ACETOSUM.

ACETOUS ACID.

Take of Verdegriſ, in coarſe powder, two pounds.

Dry it perfectly by means of a water-bath ſaturated with ſea-ſalt; then diſtill it in a ſand-bath, and after that diſtill the liquor.

Its ſpecific gravity is to that of diſtilled water as 1,050 to 1,000.

SAL ET OLEUM SUCCINI.

SALT AND OIL OF AMBER.

Take of Amber two pounds.

Diſtill in a heat of ſand, gradually augmented: an acid liquor, oil, and ſalt fouled with oil, will aſcend.

R E M A R K.

In the distillation of Amber, the fire must for some time be continued gentle, scarcely exceeding the degree at which water boils, till the aqueous phlegm and thin oil have arisen; after which it is to be slowly increased. If the fire be urged too hastily, the Amber will rise in its whole substance into the receiver, without undergoing the requisite separation of its parts. The acid liquor, formerly called *spirit*, is a mere solution of a small portion of the salt in phlegm. L.

The salt is usually dried between the folds of spongy paper.

The oil is given internally from five to eight or ten drops in hysterical spasms, and applied externally in the same disorder.

SAL SUCCINI PURIFICATUS.

PURIFIED SALT OF AMBER.

Take of Salt of Amber half a pound.

Distilled water one pint.

Boil the Salt in the distilled water, and set aside the solution to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

Salt of Amber, freed from as much of the oil as spongy paper will imbibe, is still of a dark brown colour: when perfectly pure it is white, and of an acid taste, not ungrateful. It requires, for its solution, of cold water, in summer, about twenty times its weight; of boiling water about twice its weight; and is scarcely soluble at all in rectified spirit, without the assistance of heat: L.

It is given as a cooling diuretic in doses of a few grains, and also in hysterical complaints.

FLORES BENZOËS.

FLOWERS OF BENJAMIN.

Take of Benjamin, in powder, one pound.

Put it into an earthen pot, placed in sand; and, with a slow fire, sublime the flowers into a paper-cone, fitted to the pot.

If the flowers are of a yellow colour, mix them with white clay, and sublime them again.

R E M A R K.

Only a small portion must be put in at a time, and the heat be very gentle. — Even a re-sublimation

tion from tobacco-pipe clay does not so effectually purify the flowers as might be wished. L.

The Chymists have long disused the paper-cone. *Maud*, of London, and others, employed glass retorts, for the first sublimation, with the narrow part of the tubes cut off, to which they joined receivers not luted; scraping out the flowers frequently from the necks of the retorts, and using a degree of heat just sufficient to keep the Benzoin melted. For the rectification, they employed stone-ware bodies, with large glass blind-heads fitted to them, without luting. The impure flowers, after being wrapped in bibulous paper and moderately pressed, were re-sublimed into these blind-heads of a pearly whiteness. Mr. Bartlett, a disciple of *Maud*'s, improved the apparatus for large quantities; but the description of it is too long to be inserted here.

The flowers are given from three or four grains to fifteen in Dyspnœa, &c.

KALI PRÆPARATUM.

PREPARED KALI.

Take of Pot-ash two pounds,

Boiling distilled Water three pints.

G 3

Dissolve

Dissolve the Pot-ash, and filtre the solution through paper : evaporate this solution till a pellicle appears on the surface ; then set it aside for a night, that the neutral salts may crystallize ; after which pour out the liquor, and boil away the whole of the water, constantly stirring, lest any salt should adhere to the pot.

In like manner is purified impure Kali from the ashes of any kind of vegetable.

The same SALT may be prepared from TARTAR burnt till it becomes of an ash colour.

R E M A R K.

This is intended to supply the place of *Sal Absinthii*. It is given from three or four grains to fifteen or more, properly diluted, as a diuretic.

AQUA KALI,

WATER OF KALI.

Take of Kali one pound.

Set it by in a moist place till it dissolves, and strain.

R E M A R K.

This is instead of the *Lixivium Tartari* of the last Dispensatory, and is said to contain nearly one part of alkaline salt to three of an aqueous fluid.

AQUA KALI PURI.

WATER OF PURE KALI.

Take of Kali four pounds.

Quick Lime six pounds.

Distilled Water four gallons.

Put four pints of water to the lime, and let them stand together for an hour; after which, add the Kali and the rest of the water; then boil for a quarter of an hour: suffer the liquor to cool, and strain. A pint of this liquor ought to weigh sixteen ounces. If the liquor effervesces with any acid, add more lime.

R E M A R K.

This was formerly called *Lixivium saponarium*. The boiling should be performed in an earthen or glass vessel, and the straining be through linen.

K A L I P U R U M.

PURE KALI.

Take of the water of pure Kali one gallon.

Evaporate it to dryness ; after which let the salt melt on the fire, and pour it out.

R E M A R K.

This preparation, formerly called *Alcali vegetabile fixum Causticum* and *Lapis septicus*, is described, in the Ed. Disp. 1783, more particularly, viz. to evaporate the Lixivium in a very clean iron vessel upon a gentle fire, till, on the ebullition ceasing, the saline matter gently flows like oil, which happens before the vessel becomes red. Pour out the caustic, thus liquified, upon a smooth iron plate ; let it be divided into small pieces before it hardens, and these are to be put in phials close stoppt. It is a very powerful caustic, but too apt to liquify upon the part to which it is applied, and to spread beyond the limits in which it is intended to operate.

CALX

CALX CUM KALI PURO.

LIME WITH PURE KALI.

Take of Quick-lime five pounds and four ounces.

Water of pure Kali sixteen pounds by weight.

Boil away the water of pure Kali to a fourth part; then sprinkle in the Lime, broken to powder by the affusion of water. Keep it in a vessel close stopped.

R E M A R K.

This preparation, the *Causiticum commune fortius* of the last Dispensatory, is less apt to liquify, and hence keeps better confined within the limits intended, but at the same time is proportionably more slow in its operation. L.

NATRON PRÆPARATUM.

PREPARED NATRON.

Take of Barilla, powdered, two pounds.

Distilled Water one gallon.

Boil

Boil the Barilla in four pints of water for half an hour, and strain. Boil the part which remains after straining with the rest of the water, and strain. Evaporate the mixed liquors to two pints, and set them by for eight days : strain this liquor again ; and, after due boiling, set it by to crystallize. Dissolve the crystals in distilled water, strain the solution, boil and set it aside to crystallize.

AMMONIA PRÆPARATA,

PREPARED AMMONIA.

Take of Sal ammoniac, powdered, one pound.

Prepared Chalk two pounds,

Mix and sublime.

R E M A R K.

This was in the last Dispensatory called *Sal volatilis Salis ammoniaci*. The process requires a strong fire ; for, the chalk must receive some degree of calcination before it will act on the Sal
am-

ammoniac, though it is not reduced to perfect lime; (for, with lime, no solid salt can be obtained.) P.

Though chalk does not act upon Sal ammoniac till a considerable heat is applied, it must not be too great nor too suddenly raised; for, if it is, a part of the chalk (though of itself not capable of being elevated by any degree of heat) will be carried up along with the volatile salt. Du Hamel (Mem. Acad. Sc.) could not separate the chalk, thus volatilised, by the gentlest re-sublimation; it dissolved with the volatile Alkali in water, and exhaled with it in the air. L.

AQUA AMMONIÆ PURÆ.

WATER OF PURE AMMONIA.

Take of Sal ammoniac one pound.

Lime two pounds.

Water one gallon.

Add to the Lime two pints of the water. Let them stand together an hour; then add the Sal ammoniac and the other six pints of water boiling, and immediately cover the vessel.

vessel. Pour out the liquor when cold, and distill with a slow fire one pint.

R E M A R K.

This water is far more pungent than the *Aqua Ammoniacæ with Kali*, both in smell and taste; and, like *Kali*, rendered caustic by the absorption of its fixed air on the admixture of lime, raises no effervescence with acids. It is too acrid for internal use, and was omitted in the last Dispensatory, Pemberton says, lest it should be given instead of the *Aqua Ammoniacæ* made with *Kali*, which follows. It is chiefly used for smelling to in faintings.

AQUA AMMONIÆ.

WATER OF AMMONIA.

Take of Sal ammoniac one pound.

Pot-ash one pound and an half.

Water four pints.

Draw off two pints, by distillation, with a slow fire.

R E M A R K.

In the preparation of this water, named in the last Dispensatory *Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci*, a pungent odour arises as soon as the Pot-ash and Sal ammoniac are mixed. Hence Lewis advises to mix them in the retort, dissolving first the two salts separately in half the water, pouring in the solutions together; and immediately fitting on a receiver, to begin the distillation.

LIQUOR VOLATILIS, SAL, ET
OLEUM, CORNU CERVI.

THE VOLATILE LIQUOR, SALT, AND
OIL, OF HARTSHORN.

Take of Hartshorn ten pounds.

Distill with a fire gradually increased. A volatile Liquor, Salt, and Oil, will ascend.

The Oil and Salt being separated, distill the liquor three times.

To

To the Salt add an equal weight of prepared Chalk, and sublime thrice, or till it becomes white.

The same volatile Liquor, Salt, and Oil, may be obtained from any parts (except the fat) of any kind of animals.

R E M A R K.

Hartshorn, when the quantity is not large, is made as dry as possible, and distilled from an iron pot, to which an alembic head, of earth or iron, is fitted, set in an open fire. The receiver may be of glass, and large, with a glass or tin adopter, inserted between that and the pipe of the head. The *Swed. Disp.* directs a *tubulated* iron retort and adopter. The fire is to be first moderate, increased slowly, and at length raised almost to the highest degree. An aqueous liquor arises, succeeded by the salt and oil. The salt at first dissolves as it comes over in the phlegm; and, when this is saturated, the remainder of the salt comes over, and concretes in a solid form. When the Salt begins to arise, white fumes are seen to pass into the receiver, which increasing, yellow saline crystals form themselves on its sides. The fire is

not

not now to be hastily augmented, as these fumes sometimes come with such vehemence as would throw off or burst the receiver, if a small hole were not made in the luting, to be stopped with a wooden peg, or left open at discretion. After the Salt has all arisen, a thick Oil, of a dark red colour, comes over: the process is now to be discontinued, and the vessels, when grown cold, unluted.

The Liquor being poured out of the receiver, the Salt which remains adhering to its sides is to be washed off with a little water, and added to the rest; unless it be required to have the whole of the salt solid and undissolved, in which case the phlegm should be removed as soon as the Salt begins to arise, and the receiver till that time left unluted.

The Oil may be first separated from the volatile liquor (formerly called *Spiritus Cornu Cervi*) by a funnel, and afterwards, more perfectly, by filtration through paper *first wetted*.

The volatile liquor may be freed, from the superfluous phlegm, by distillation in a common retort, placed in a sand-furnace, if conducted with a very gentle heat. The Salt will rise first, and fix itself to the upper part of the receiver,
from

from which it will be soon washed down by the subsequent phlegm. As soon as the Salt is almost all dissolved, Lewis has advised, to raise the retort out of the sand, to stop the process directly, and, if any Oil swims on the top, to skim it off. The liquor will thus be fully saturated, and prove always equal in strength; whereas, if the process is not now stopped, the phlegm continuing to rise must render the liquor weaker. As this rectification is not sufficient to render it pure, that is, clear and of a grateful odour, the College have directed it to be repeated a third time.

The Salt may be separated from the Liquor, and purified in some degree, by sublimation in a tall body with a glass head; removing the vessels as soon as the phlegm begins to rise: but it requires farther depuration, by subliming it from a small portion of Alcohol, or, as the College directs, from chalk.

KALI VITRIOLATUM.

VITRIOLATED KALI.

Take of the Salt which remains after the distillation of the nitrous Acid
two pounds.

Distilled

Distilled Water two gallons.

Burn out the superfluous acid, with a strong fire, in an open vessel; then boil it a little while in the water; strain and set the liquor aside to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

This neutral Salt, the *Tartarum vitriolatum* of the former Dispensatory, is of all others most difficult of solution, very little of it being taken up by cold water. It is of a taste moderately bitter, and has been given to adults, in doses of a scruple or half a dram, as a deobstruent; and, in doses of four or five drams as a mild cathartic, which does not pass off so hastily as the *Natron vitriolatum*, and is supposed, by some, to perform its office more completely, as well as to extend its action beyond the primæ viæ.

NATRON VITRIOLATUM.

VITRIOLATED NATRON.

Take of the Salt which remains after the distillation of the muriatic Acid two pounds.

H

Distilled

Distilled Water two pints and half.

Burn out the superfluous acid, with a strong fire, in an open vessel ; then boil it a little in the water : strain the solution, and set it by to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

This Salt, the *Sal Catharticus Glauberi* of the former Dispensatory, is in common use as a purgative, acting quickly and without griping ; and given to adults from six drams to ten.

NITRUM PURIFICATUM.

PURIFIED NITRE.

Take of Nitre two pounds.

Distilled Water four pints.

Boil the Nitre in the water till it is dissolved : strain the solution, and set it by to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

The usual method of evaporating solutions of Salts, in order to their crystallization, till a pellicle

cle appears on the top, fails in Nitre. Here, when the liquor is become ready for shooting, if a little be taken up in a spoon as it cools, the Salt will begin to shew itself in small threads. P.

KALI ACETATUM.

ACETATED KALI.

Take of Kali one pound.

Boil, it with a slow fire, in four or five times its quantity of distilled vinegar; the effervescence ceasing, let there be added, at different times, more distilled vinegar, untill the first vinegar being nearly evaporated, the addition of fresh will excite no effervescence, which will happen when about twenty pounds of distilled vinegar are consumed; afterwards let it be dried slowly. An impure salt will be left, which melt for a little while with a slow fire; then let it be dissolved in water, and filtered through paper.

If the fusion has been rightly performed, the strained liquor will be colourless; if otherwise, of a brown colour.

Lastly, evaporate this liquor, with a slow fire, in a very shallow glass vessel; the salt whilst it dries being sometimes stirred, that it may sooner grow dry, which should be kept in a vessel close stoppt.

The Salt ought to be of the greatest whiteness, and dissolve wholly, both in water and spirit of wine, without leaving any fœces. If the Salt, although white, should deposite any fœces in spirit of wine, that solution in the spirit should be filtered through paper, and the Salt again dried.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Sal diureticus* of the former Dispensatory. The operator must be very careful, in melting the impure Salt, not to use too great an heat, or to keep it liquified too long; a little should be occasionally taken out, and put into water; and, as soon as it begins to part freely with
its

its black colour, the whole is to be removed from the fire. In the last drying, the heat must not be so great as to melt it ; otherwise it will not prove totally soluble. L.

It is celebrated as a powerful diuretic in hydro-pic cases, and proving at the same time mildly laxative. Its dose to adults is from a scruple to a dram or two.

AQUA AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ.

WATER OF ACETATED AMMONIA.

Take of Ammonia, by weight, two ounces.

Distilled Vinegar four pints ; or
as much as is sufficient to saturate the Ammonia.

Mix.

R E M A R K.

The strength of this medicine is not a little precarious, as depending on that of the vinegar.
L.

Spielman, in his *Pharm. general.* mentions the dose as a dram. Here it is commonly given as a diaphoretic more largely ; viz, from two or three drams to six.

KALI TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED KALI.

Take of Kali one pound.

Crytals of Tartar three pounds.

Distilled Water, boiling, one gallon.

To the Salt, dissolved in water, throw in gradually the crytals of Tartar, powdered : filter the liquor, when cold, through paper ; and, after due evaporation, set it by to crytallize.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Tartarum solubile* of the former Dispensatory, and given to adults, from half an ounce to an ounce, as a mild purgative.

NATRON

NATRON TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED NATRON.

Take of Natron twenty ounces by weight.

Crystals of Tartar, powdered,
two pounds.

Distilled Water, boiling, ten
pints.

Dissolve the Natron in the water, and gradually add the crystals of Tartar. Filter the liquor through paper ; evaporate and set it by to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

This has been commonly called *Sal Rupellensis*, or *Rochelle Salt*. Like soluble Tartar, it is decomposed by acids, but does not, like that, liquify on exposure to the air, and its purgative quality is weaker. It is given from an ounce to an ounce and a half as a mild purgative.

ALUMINIS PURIFICATIO.

PURIFICATION OF ALUM.

Take of Alum one pound.

Chalk one dram by weight.

Distilled Water one pint.

Boil a little, strain and set the liquor aside to crystallize.

ALUMEN USTUM.

BURNT ALUM.

Take Alum half a pound.

Burn it in an earthen vessel so long as it bubbles.

R E M A R K.

This burning expels only the water, the acid still remaining. It is used externally to destroy what is called fungous flesh.

If

If the crystals of Salts are fouled with any impurities, first wash them with the liquor left, then with a little distilled water or rectified spirit of wine.

When the crystals of any kind of Salt are formed from any liquor, pour out the remainder of that liquor; and, if necessary, strain it. By repeated evaporation waste a part of the liquor, and set aside the rest to crystallize. Repeat this so long as pure crystals are obtained.

MAGNESIA.

M A G N E S I A.

M A G N E S I A.

MAGNESIA ALBA.

WHITE MAGNESIA.

TAKE of bitter purging Salt,
Kali, of each two pounds.
Distilled Water, boiling, twenty pints.

Diffolve the bitter Salt and the Kali separately in ten pints of water, and filter through paper; then mix them. Boil the liquor a little while, and strain it whilst hot through linen, upon which will remain the WHITE MAGNESIA; then wash away, by repeated affusions of distilled water, the vitriolated Kali.

R E-

R E M A R K.

Magnesia is a peculiar earth, forming, when united to the vitriolic acid, a purgative salt, easily soluble in water, whilst common absorbent earths, united with this acid, form compounds astringent and scarcely soluble.

In separating Magnesia from this salt, a double elective attraction takes place, the acid leaving the Magnesia, and joining the mild Kali, whilst the Magnesia receives the fixed air discharged from the Kali : hence two new products, a vitriolated Kali and Magnesia united with fixed air. The former is dissolved by water, the latter is precipitated. It is in general esteem for correcting acidity in the stomach of children, in whom it generally proves laxative when given from a scruple to a dram. To adults it is given more largely in Cardialgia, &c.

MAGNESIA USTA.

BURNT MAGNESIA.

Take of white Magnesia four ounces by weight.

Expose it to a strong heat for two hours ; and, when cold, put it into a glass vessel close stopt.

R E M A R K.

Here the Magnesia is deprived of the fixed air, constituting more than half its weight, without being converted into a caustic lime, and remaining equally mild with the preceding aërated Magnesia. If sufficiently burned, it does not effervesce with acids, and therefore is held more applicable to complaints in the primæ viæ of adults, attended with flatulence, and often purges briskly in the dose of a dram or two.

PRÆPARATA

PRÆPARATA E SUL- PHURE.

PREPARATIONS OF SULPHUR.

FLORES SULPHURIS LOTI.

WASHED FLOWERS OF SULPHUR.

TAKE of Flowers of Brimstone one
pound.

Distilled Water four pints.

Boil the Flowers of Sulphur a little while
in the distilled Water; then pour off this
water, and wash off the acid with cold wa-
ter; lastly, dry the flowers.

KALI

KALI SULPHURATUM.

SULPHURATED KALI.

Take of Flowers of Brimstone, by weight,
one ounce.

Kali, by weight, five ounces.

Mix the Salt with the Sulphur, melted with a slow fire, by frequently stirring, until they unite into an uniform mass.

R E M A R K.

This preparation, formerly called *Hepar Sulphuris*, has been of late strongly recommended to prevent the effects of mineral poisons.

OLEUM SULPHURATUM

E T

PETROLEUM SULPHURATUM.

SULPHURATED OIL AND SULPHURATED PETROLEUM.

Take of Flowers of Brimstone, by weight, four ounces.

Olive-

Olive-Oil, by weight, sixteen ounces.

Boil the Flowers of Brimstone, with the Oil, in a pot slightly covered, untill they are united.

In the same manner is made SULPHURATED PETROLEUM.

R E M A R K.

The operator must take care that the pipkin, or vessel, in which these preparations are boiled, be capable of holding at least three times the quantity of the ingredients. As soon as the mixture is nearly at the point of ebullition, it rarifies so much as certainly to run over the sides of the vessel, and flame in a dangerous manner, unless removed in time from the fire. The fire should be gentle for some time, and at length increased till the oil just bubbles, in which heat it should be kept untill all the Sulphur appears dissolved. L.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM.

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR.

Take of sulphurated Kali six ounces by weight.

Distilled

Distilled Water, by weight, one pound and an half.

Vitriolic Acid, diluted, as much as is sufficient.

Boil the sulphurated Kali in the distilled water untill it is dissolved. Filter the liquor through paper, to which add the vitriolic Acid. Wash the precipitated powder by often pouring on water untill it becomes insipid.

R E M A R K.

This preparation is not so white as that of the last Dispensatory, which was made with quicklime; but it is more purgative.

PRÆ-

PRÆPARATA EX ANTIMONIO.

PREPARATIONS OF ANTIMONY.

ANTIMONIUM CALCINATUM.

CALCINED ANTIMONY.

TAKE of Antimony, powdered, by weight eight ounces.

Nitre, powdered, two pounds.

Mix, and cast it by degrees into a red hot crucible. Burn the white matter about half an hour ; and, when cold, powder it ; after which wash it with distilled water.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Calx Antimonii* of the last Dispensatory. The Nitre should be purified, and carefully dried,—the mixture injected, by a spoonful at a time, into a crucible red hot, — the former Dispensatory says of a *white* heat, — and care taken not to melt the calx. With regard to its virtues, *Vigani*, a chemist of the last century, had pronounced it to have no more effect than tobacco-pipe clay, and Boerhaave has used a similar phrase. No wonder then that mercenary traders substituted that clay in its stead, and that it fell into disuse. James's opinion of it may be seen in several places of his Dispensatory. It is, indeed, one of the mildest antimonials: but, if it be true that it proves emetic after long exposure to the air, and that, by means of the black flux, a regulus may be obtained from it, — some effect may be presumed. The Translator hopes to be excused, if he says, that he prepared the *Calx lota* himself in 1741; — that he has ever since used it, — often designedly to excite nausea,—and continues deceived, if, when genuine, it is inefficacious. It is generally given in small doses, to promote a diaphoresis, from ten grains to a scruple.

CROCUS

CROCUS ANTIMONII.

CROCUS OF ANTIMONY.

Take of Antimony, powdered,

Nitre, powdered, of each one
pound.

Sea-Salt one ounce by weight.

Mix, and put them by degrees into a red hot crucible, and melt them with an augmented heat. Pour out the melted matter; and, when cold, separate it from the Scoriæ.

ANTIMONIUM MURIATUM.

MURIATED ANTIMONY.

Take of the Crocus of Antimony, powdered, one pound.

I 2

Vitriolic

Vitriolic Acid, one pound.

Dry Sea-salt two pounds.

Pour the vitriolic Acid into a retort, adding by degrees the Sea-salt and Crocus of Antimony, previously mixed ; then distill in a sand-bath. Let the distilled matter be exposed to the air several days, and then the fluid part poured off from the dregs.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.

ANTIMONIAL POWDER.

Take of Antimony, coarsely powdered,

Hartshorn-shavings, of each two pounds.

Mix, and put them into a broad red-hot iron pot, stirring constantly till the mass acquires a grey colour. Powder the matter when cold, and put it into a coated crucible. Lute to it another crucible inverted, which has a small hole in its bottom : augment

ment the fire by degrees to redness, and keep it so for two hours. Lastly, reduce the matter, when cold, to a very fine powder.

R E M A R K.

A process like this was published many years ago in a private Dispensatory, and supposed to be that of *James*. It is given in similar doses, viz. from six to sixteen grains,—nor is it inferior in its effects.

SULPHUR ANTIMONII PRÆCIPITATUM.

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR OF ANTIMONY.

Take of Antimony, powdered, two pounds.

Water of pure Kali four pints.

Distilled Water three pints.

Mix, and boil them with a slow fire for three hours, constantly stirring, and adding the distilled water as it shall be wanted; strain the hot ley through a double linen

I 3

cloth,

cloth, and into the liquor, whilst yet hot, drop by degrees as much diluted vitriolic acid as is sufficient to precipitate the Sulphur. Wash off, with warm water, the vitriolated Kali.

R E M A R K.

Sulphur of Antimony, in a dose of three or four grains, generally proves emetic ; it is therefore oftener given as an alterant in very small doses. Foreigners separate the Sulphur precipitated at different affusions of the acid, employing the Sulphur of the *third* precipitation more freely, as being less active.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED ANTIMONY.

Take of Crocus of Antimony, powdered,
one pound and an half.

Crystals of Tartar two pounds.

Distilled Water two gallons.

Boil

Boil in a glass vessel about a quarter of an hour : filter through paper, and set by the strained liquor to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

Concerning the best method of preparing this medicine, called in the former Dispensatory, *Tartarum emeticum*, Chemists are not agreed, and therefore the College have retained nearly the former process. It is a medicine, which, from its safety, convenience of exhibition, and little taste, is in general use as an alterant and emetic. It may be given, in the former intention, to adults, from one eighth of a grain to one half ; in the latter, from one or two grains to four ; or in the way the French give their *Émélique en Lavage* ; that is, a full dose, largely diluted, is given by small portions, every half hour, till a vomiting succeeds.

ANTIMONIUM VITRIFICATUM.

VITRIFIED ANTIMONY.

Take of powdered Antimony, by weight,
four ounces.

I 4

Burn

Burn it in a broad earthen vessel, with a fire gradually raised, stirring with an iron rod untill it no longer emits a sulphureous smoke. Put this powder into a crucible, so as to fill two-thirds of it. A cover being fitted on, make a fire under it, at first moderate, afterwards stronger, untill the matter be melted. Pour out the melted glass.

PRÆPARATUM

PRÆPARATUM EX ARGENTO.

PREPARATION OF SILVER.

ARGENTUM NITRATUM.

NITRATED SILVER.

TAKE of Silver one ounce by weight.

Diluted nitrous Acid four ounces by measure.

Dissolve the Silver in the nitrous Acid and in a sand-heat ; then dry it with an heat gently raised ; afterwards melt it in a crucible, that it may be poured into proper forms, carefully avoiding too great heat.

R E-

R E M A R K.

This is the *Causticum Lunare* of the former Dispensatory. The Silver ought to be pure, and the crucible large enough to hold five or six times the quantity of the dry matter, to allow for its swelling and ebullition. The fire must be moderate till this ebullition ceases, and the matter becomes consistent; then increased till it flows thin at the bottom like oil, when it is to be poured into moulds previously heated and greased; and, when congealed, taken out, wiped clean from the grease, and put into glass vessels close stopped.

In want of iron moulds, Lewis directs holes to be made, with a smooth and greased stick, in tobacco-pipe clay, into which the matter may be poured,

PRÆPARATA

PRÆPARATA E FERRO.

PREPARATIONS OF IRON.

FERRUM AMMONIACALE.

AMMONIACAL IRON.

TAKE of iron Filings one pound.
 Sal ammoniac two pounds.

Mix, and sublime. What remains at the bottom of the vessel mix by rubbing together with the sublimed matter, and again sublime.

R E M A R K.

To succeed in this preparation, (the *Flores Martis* of the last Dispensatory,) Lewis says, it will be useful to mix well the ingredients, to moisten them with a little water, to dry the mass, and to powder it in an iron mortar, repeating this thrice. In this direction he is followed by the
 Swedish

Swedish Dispensatory. He adds, that the success of the process depends on raising the fire *hastily*, to prevent the Sal ammoniac from subliming before the greater heat enables it to carry up a sufficient quantity of iron ; that, hence, the most proper vessel is an iron pot, to which is luted an earthen jar, having a small hole in its bottom for the escape of the elastic vapours ; and that, by this method, flowers of a deep orange-colour often rise at the first sublimation.

FERRI RUBIGO.

RUST OF IRON.

Take of iron Filings one pound.

Expose them to the air, often moistening them with water, untill they are corroded into rust ; then powder them in an iron mortar, and wash off, with distilled water, the very fine powder.

But the remainder, which will not by moderate rubbing be reduced into a powder easily washed off, must be exposed, moistened, to the air for a longer time, and
again

again powdered and washed as before. Let the washed powder be dried.

FERRUM TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED IRON.

Take of Filings of Iron one pound.

Powdered Crystals of Tartar two pounds.

Mix them with distilled water into a thick paste, which expose to the air, in an open earthen vessel, for eight days; then rub the matter, dried in a bath of sand, to the finest powder.

FERRUM VITRIOLATUM.

VITRIOLATED IRON.

Take of Filings of Iron,

Vitriolic Acid, of each, by weight, eight ounces.

Distilled Water three pints.

Mix them in a glass vessel; and, when the effervescence has ceased, place the mixture

ture for some time upon hot sand ; then pour off the liquor ; filter it through paper ; and, after proper evaporation, set it aside to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Sal Martis* of the last Dispensatory: The operator must be careful to make the mixture under a chimney, to avoid the pernicious vapour which arises, and which catches fire on the approach of a candle. If any cupreous particles are mixed with the filings, it may be known by dropping a little *Aqua Ammoniaë puræ* into some of the solution, which will change it to a sapphire colour. It is given, as being stronger, in smaller doses than the former preparations of Iron, viz. from half a grain to three or four grains in cases of debility of fibre, chlorosis, &c.

PRÆPARATA

PRÆPARATA EX HYDRARGYRO.

PREPARATIONS OF QUICK- SILVER.

HYDRARGYRUS PURIFICA- TUS.

PURIFIED QUICKSILVER.

TAKE of Quicksilver,
Filings of Iron, of each four
pounds.

Rub them together, and distill from an
iron vessel.

R E M A R K.

If a retort is made use of, the neck should be
considerably inclined downwards, and the re-
ceiver be filled, almost to the neck of the retort,
with

with cold water, lest the heated Quicksilver, falling on the bottom, should crack the glass,—and the fire raised no higher than is sufficient to elevate the Quicksilver. L.

HYDRARGYRUS ACETATUS.

ACETATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quicksilver one pound.

Diluted nitrous Acid two pounds:

Water of Kali as much as is sufficient.

Mix the Quicksilver, with the acid, in a glass vessel, and dissolve it in a sand-bath; then drop in by degrees the water of Kali, that the calx of Quicksilver may be precipitated: wash this calx with plenty of distilled water, and dry it with a gentle heat. These things being done,

Take of the Calx of Quicksilver, just now described, one pound.

Acetous Acid as much as is necessary to dissolve the Calx.

Mix

Mix them in a glass vessel ; and, the solution of the Quicksilver being completed, strain it through paper ; then evaporate it till a pellicle appears, and set it aside to crystallize.

Keep these crystals in a vessel close stopp'd.

R E M A R K.

This is said to form the basis of *Keyser's* pills, and given, in venereal cases, like Calomel, in doses of a few grains.

HYDRARGYRUS CALCINATUS.

CALCINED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quicksilver one pound.

Expose the Quicksilver, in a flat-bottomed glass cucurbit, to an heat of about 600 degrees in a sand-bath, till it becomes a red powder.

HYDRARGYRUS CUM CRETA.

QUICKSILVER WITH CHALK.

Take of purified Quicksilver, by weight,
three ounces.

K

Powdered

Powdered Chalk, by weight, five
ounces.

Rub them together untill the globules
disappear.

R E M A R K.

This medicine, formerly called *Mercurius alca-*
lisatus, is said, by Cheyne, Huxham, and others,
to be, when properly prepared, an useful altera-
tive in venereal cases and obstructions of the vis-
cera; in doses, to adults, from ten grains to a
scruple or half a dram. It is often joined with
purgatives to prevent its producing a ptyalism.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS.

MURIATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quicksilver,

Vitriolic Acid, of each two
pounds.

Dried Sea-salt three pounds and
an half.

Mix the Quicksilver, with the Acid, in a
glass vessel, and boil in a sand-heat untill
the

the matter is dried. Mix the matter, when cold, with the Sea-salt, in a glass vessel; then sublime in a glass cucurbit, with an heat gradually raised. Lastly, let the sublimed matter be separated from the Scorix.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Mercurius corrosivus sublimatus* of the former Dispensatory, which, at the time that was published, was prepared by few Apothecaries or Chemists, and generally imported from Holland. It is prepared in large quantities by several chemists in London, and exported to foreign countries.

The Dutch Sublimate has been long suspected to be adulterated with arsenic, and is asserted to be so by *Piderit* in the *Pharmac. rational.* Cassel, 1782, p. 209. If such a sophistication was, by some peculiar management, practicable, which *Lewis* seems to have been afraid to deny, — it might be detected by the smell of garlic upon throwing it on burning coals. Experiments, however, have lately proved that arsenic will not sublime with an heat which elevates muriated Quicksilver, and that arsenic is not necessary to increase the produce,—as this can be effected without the admixture of any arsenic at all.

The operator should be careful to avoid the pernicious fumes, which arise on mixing the vitriolic acid with the Quicksilver, and to choose for the sublimation a cucurbit, of which the ingredients will occupy only one third. In the process, the vitriolic acid, after having corroded the Quicksilver to a white calx, and to this the sea-salt has been added, quits the salt to unite itself with the Natron, which is the basis of sea-salt; the muriatic acid, thereby set free, unites with the Quicksilver more readily when assisted by the increasing heat, and sublimes with it in a white crystalline mass, adhering to the upper part of the cucurbit.

This preparation is a very strong active poison, —yet the Translator took it repeatedly as an emetic fifty years ago. It has been employed in very small doses as an alterative, in venereal cases, for more than a century; but its use was not generally known till *Van Swieten*, about the middle of this; warmly recommended it, and not unjustly.

CALOMELAS.

CALOMEL.

Take of muriated Quicksilver one pound.
Purified

Purified Quicksilver, by weight,
nine ounces.

Rub them together till the globules disappear, and sublime; then rub all the matter again, and sublime. In the same manner repeat the sublimation four times. Afterwards rub the matter into the finest powder, and wash it by pouring on boiling distilled water.

R E M A R K.

It is of the utmost consequence that the ingredients be perfectly united before the sublimation is begun. The person, who rubs the sublimate with the Quicksilver, should cover his mouth and nostrils, as is common in the powdering Cantharides, &c. it being difficult to prevent the lighter particles of the sublimate from affecting the mouth and eyes.

Lewis recommends, as a precaution, to sprinkle the sublimate with a little rectified spirit during the triture; which, he says, will not impede the union of the ingredients, or prejudice the sublimation; but that, if this be done, it is better not at first to cover the subliming vessel with a cap of

paper, as is usual, but to defer it till the mixture begins to sublime,—that the spirit may escape.

The marks of the sublimate being perfectly dulcified are its being insipid, and not soluble by long boiling in *distilled* water. If the water has taken up any part of it, on dropping water of Kali, or of Ammonia, into the decoction, it will grow turbid; if not, it will continue limpid.

Calomel is in common use as an alterative in the Lues Venerea, in doses from one grain to five; sometimes joined with laxatives to prevent a ptyalism.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS MITIS.

MILD MURIATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quicksilver,

Diluted nitrous Acid, of each
half a pound.

Mix in a glass vessel, and set it aside until the Quicksilver is dissolved. Let them boil, that the salt may be dissolved. Pour out the boiling liquor into a glass vessel, into
which

which another boiling liquor has been put before, consisting of,

Sea-salt, by weight, four ounces.

Distilled Water eight pints.

After a white powder has subsided to the bottom of the vessel, let the liquor swimming at the top be poured out, and the remaining powder be washed, till it becomes insipid, with frequent affusions of hot water; then dried on blotting paper with a gentle heat.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Mercurius dulcis præcipitatus* of the *Pharm. Lond.* fol. 1721, p. 145, — adopted by the Edinburgh, 1744, under the name of *Merc. præcip. albus*, — and, after that, by the *Swedish Dispensatory*, under the name of *Mercurius dulcis*. As it has been supposed by many to be a new invention of Mr. *Scheele*, and been recommended as an easy and cheap substitute for Calomel, it has grown pretty much into use; but the testimonies, before the Committee, of its good effects not being consonant with each other, the College chose not to receive it instead of a medicine of such established character as Calomel, and introduced this for future trial. It is given in doses similar to those of Calomel.

HYDRARGYRUS NITRATUS RUBER.

RED NITRATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quicksilver,
Nitrous Acid, of each one pound.
Muriatic Acid, one dram by
weight.

Mix in a glass vessel, and dissolve the Quicksilver in a sand-bath; then raise the fire, untill the matter is formed into red crystals.

R E M A R K.

This preparation is the *Mercurius corrosivus ruber* of the former Dispensatory. Its sparkling appearance, which is considered as a test of its genuineness and strength, is presently lost if the Calx is not removed from the fire soon after it has acquired it. If adulteration with minium is suspected, it is discovered by the duller hue, but more certainly by burning some of it in a spoon; when the pure will deflagrate entirely, the adulterated will leave the minium or other impurities behind.

It is chiefly used by the Surgeons, as a cathartic, in applications to foul ulcers, or to their callous edges, and to corrode what is called fungous flesh.

CALX HYDRARGYRI ALBA.

WHITE CALX OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of muriated Quicksilver,

Sal ammoniac,

Water of Kali, of each half a pound,

Dissolve first the Sal ammoniac, afterward the muriated Quicksilver in distilled water, and add the water of Kali. Wash the precipitated powder untill it becomes insipid.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Mercurius præcipitatus albus* of the former Dispensatory, and generally used in liniments externally; if adulterated with Cerusse, this is left upon burning some of it, as mentioned in a preceding remark.

HYDRAR.

HYDRARGYRUS CUM SULPHURE.

QUICKSILVER WITH SULPHUR.

Take of purified Quicksilver,

Flowers of Sulphur, of each one
pound.

Rub them together untill the globules
disappear.

HYDRARGYRUS SULPHURATUS RUBER.

RED SULPHURATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of Quicksilver, purified, forty ounces.

Sulphur eight ounces, both by
weight.

Mix the Quicksilver with the melted Sulphur ; and, if the mixture takes fire, extinguish it by covering the vessel ; afterwards reduce the mass to powder, and sublime it.

R E-

R E M A R K.

This preparation was, in the last Dispensatory, called *Cinnabaris factitia*. The mixture of the Quicksilver and Sulphur, here directed, is very apt to take fire, and a considerable explosion frequently happens (especially if the process is too hastily conducted) as soon as it grows consistent, when the pot, or vessel, must be immediately close-covered with a wooden cover. In the sublimation, also, care must be taken to prevent the matter blocking up the neck of the bolt-head. By introducing at times an iron wire, somewhat heated, into its neck, the operator may be assured when the danger of this is approaching, and prevent mischief by cautiously raising the vessel higher from the fire. L.

This medicine is employed chiefly in fumigations, sometimes to raise a ptyalism, but oftener for curing ulcers in those infected with the Lues Venerea.

HYDRARGYRUS VITRIOLATUS.

VITRIOLATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of Quicksilver, purified,
 Vitriolic Acid, of each one pound.
 Mix

Mix in a glass vessel, and heat them by degrees, untill they unite into a white mass, which is to be perfectly dried with a strong fire. This matter, on the affusion of a great deal of hot distilled water, immediately becomes yellow, and falls to powder. Rub the powder carefully with this water in a glass mortar. After the powder has subsided, pour off the water; and, adding more distilled water several times, wash the matter till it becomes insipid,

R E M A R K.

In this process, the pernicious fumes are to be avoided. The product is the *Mercurius emeticus flavus* of the former Dispensatory, which, in doses to adults of five or six grains, is an emetic acting very briskly, as the Translator has himself sensibly felt; and, if he is not deceived, evacuating more copiously than many of the safer emetics;—but it certainly ought not to be employed without caution and attention. As an alterative, it has been employed, in small doses, like other preparations of Quicksilver, alone, or in conjunction with other remedies, in venereal as well as other complaints,—not unsuccessfully.

PRÆ,

PRÆPARATA E PLUMBO.

PREPARATIONS OF LEAD.

CERUSSA ACETATA.

ACETATED CERUSSE.

TAKE of Cerusse one pound.
Distilled Vinegar one gallon
and an half.

Boil the Cerusse with the vinegar untill the vinegar is saturated ; then filter through paper ; and, after proper evaporation, set it aside to crytallize.

R E M A R K.

Cerusse being liable to adulteration with whiting, or calcareous earth, that species of it, called *flake lead*, Lewis says, is to be preferred. This preparation was called in the former Dispensatory *Sacch. Saturni*, and there directed to be made in a leaden vessel. The Cerusse should be finely powdered, before the vinegar is poured to it, and stirred now and then during the boiling.

Its use is chiefly external. Internally employed, by the cautious and skilful, it is a most useful medicine ;—by the ignorant, a dangerous poison.
Cholics,

Cholics, contracted limbs, tremors, palsies, &c. are the consequences of its abuse, and to such complaints workers in lead are exposed even from its fumes.

AQUALITHARGYRI ACETATI.

WATER OF ACETATED LITHARGE.

Take of Litharge two pounds and four ounces:

Distilled Vinegar one gallon.

Mix, and boil to six pints, constantly stirring; then set aside. After the fœces have subsided, strain.

R E M A R K.

This is only used externally; but, even this way, it has not been without mischievous effects. The Committee of the last Dispensatory, having their apprehension of saturnine medicines some way excited, admitted not this amongst others. The present Committee, sensible how impossible it is to guard against the misapplications of ignorance and rashness, have, with sentiments more masculine, replaced it; for, whilst Physicians seemed to avoid, or forget, the preparations of Lead, the empirical recommendation of a foreigner has made this so popular a favourite, that it must be strange indeed if no mischief follows an use so indiscriminate.

PRÆ.

PRÆPARATUM E STANNO.

PREPARATION OF TIN.

STANNUM PULVERATUM.

POWDERED TIN.

TAKE of Tin six pounds.

Melt in an iron vessel, and stir it with an iron rod untill a powder floats on the surface. Take off the powder, and, when cold, pass it through a sieve.

R E M A R K.

This powder of Tin is slightly calcined. Like that made by granulation, and the *Limatura Stanni*, it is intended as an anthelmintic, and given to children from ten grains to a scruple ;—to adults, from one dram to two or more.

PRÆ-

PRÆPARATA E ZINCO.

PREPARATIONS OF ZINC.

ZINCUM CALCINATUM.

CALCINED ZINC.

TAKE of Zinc, broken into small pieces,
eight ounces.

Cast the pieces of Zinc, at several times, into an ignited, large, and deep, crucible, placed leaning, or half-upright, putting upon it another crucible in such a manner that the air may have free access to the burning Zinc.

Take out the Calx as soon as it appears, and pass its white and lighter part through a sieve.

R E M A R K.

This Calx of Zinc is more pure than that of Tutty or Põmpholyx, and therefore supposed fitter for medical purposes. It has been strongly recommended, by Gaubius, in doses, to adults, from one grain to four or five, in epileptic complaints. It has been given since more largely,—not without, too often, disappointing expectation.

ZINCUM VITRIOLATUM PURIFICATUM.

PURIFICATION OF VITRIOLATED ZINC.

Take of white Vitriol one pound.

Vitriolic Acid one dram by weight.

Boiling distilled Water three pints.

Mix, and filter through paper. After a proper evaporation, set it aside, in a cold place, to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

White Vitriol, or vitriolated Zinc, contains sometimes a slight impregnation of copper, and more of a ferruginous matter, therefore wants some depuration. It is one of the quickest in operation of those emetics which are esteemed safe, in doses, to adults, from fifteen grains to a scruple or half a dram.

AQUÆ

AQUÆ DISTILLATÆ.

DISTILLED WATERS.

AQUA DISTILLATA.

DISTILLED WATER.

TAKE of Spring-water ten gallons.

Draw off by distillation, first, four pints ; which being thrown away, draw off four gallons. This water is to be kept in a glass or earthen bottle with a glass stopper.

AQUA ANETHI.

DILL-WATER.

Take of Dill-seed, bruised, one pound.

Of Water sufficient to prevent
an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

AQUA CINNAMOMI.

CINNAMON-WATER.

Take of Cinnamon, bruised, one pound.

Water sufficient to prevent an
empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and
draw off one gallon.

AQUA FÆNICULI.

FENNEL-WATER.

Take of Sweet-fennel Seeds, bruised, one
pound.

Water sufficient to prevent an
empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS.

PEPPERMINT-WATER.

Take of the Herb Peppermint, dried, one
pound and an half.

Water

Water sufficient to prevent an
empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

AQUA MENTHÆ SATIVÆ.

SPEAR-MINT WATER.

Take of Spear-mint, dried, one pound
and an half.

Water sufficient to prevent an
empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

AQUA PIMENTO.

ALL-SPICE WATER.

Take of All-spice, bruised, half a pound.

Water sufficient to prevent an
empyreuma.

Macerate for four and twenty hours, and
draw off one gallon.

AQUA PULEGII.

PENNYROYAL WATER.

Take of the dried Herb Pennyroyal one pound and an half.

Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

AQUA ROSÆ.

ROSE-WATER.

Take of the fresh petals of the damask Rose, the white heels being cut off, six pounds.

Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

We have ordered the Waters to be distilled from the dried herbs, because fresh are not ready at all times of the year. Whenever the fresh are used, the weights are to be increased. But, whether the fresh or dried herbs are employed, the operator may vary the weight according to the season in which they have been produced and collected.

Herbs and seeds, kept beyond the space of a year, are improper for the distillation of Waters.

To every gallon of these Waters add five ounces, by measure, of proof-spirit.

SPIRITUS DISTILLATI.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

A L K O H O L.

T A K E of rectified Spirit of Wine one gallon.

Kali, made hot, one pound and an half.

Pure Kali one ounce by weight.

Mix the Spirit of Wine with the pure Kali, and afterwards add one pound of the hot Kali ; shake them, and digest for twenty-four hours. Pour off the Spirit, to which add the rest of the Kali, and distill in a water-bath. It is to be kept in a vessel well stopped.

The specific gravity of the Alkohol is to that of distilled water as 815 to 1,000.

SPIRITUS

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI.

SPIRIT OF VITRIOLIC ÆTHER.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine,
Vitriolic Acid, of each one pound.

Pour in, by a little at a time, the Acid to the Spirit, and mix them by shaking; then, from a retort, distill the Spirit of vitriolic Æther into a tubulated receiver, to which another recipient is fitted — till sulphureous vapours begin to rise.

R E M A R K.

For the precautions necessary on mixing vitriolic acid with rectified vinous Spirits, — see Remark on Oil of Wine. For the process, a long range of adopters have not been found necessary: a tubulated receiver, with a common receiver adapted to that, being sufficient.

The College of Edinburgh direct the distillation, from sand previously heated, into a receiver kept cool with snow; — the liquor to *boil at first*, and continue boiling till one fourth is drawn off, and then to raise the retort from the sand.

ÆTHER

ÆTHER VITRIOLICUS.

VITRIOLIC ÆTHER.

Take of the Spirit of vitriolic Æther two pounds.

Water of pure Kali one ounce by measure.

Shake them together, and distill, with a gentle heat, fourteen ounces by measure.

R E M A R K.

The use of the Caustic, or *pure* Kali, is to arrest any uncombined vitriolic Acid in the Spirit of vitriolic Æther.

This most light, volatile, and inflammable, of all fluids is given internally as an antispasmodic, in doses, from a few drops to two drams or more, in a glass of water; to be swallowed quick, as it exhales with such celerity. Externally, it is used in pains of the head, teeth, &c.

SPIRITUS

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI.

SPIRIT OF NITROUS ÆTHER.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine two pints.

Nitrous Acid half a pound.

Mix by pouring in the acid to the spirit, and distill with a gentle heat one pound ten ounces.

R E M A R K.

The young operator will take care not to invert the order of mixing, lest a violent effervescence should disperse the matter in noxious red fumes. The mixture is made most safely under a chimney, by pouring the Acid, through a funnel with a long stem, bent as mentioned, (p. 78,) upon the Spirit, by small portions at a time, shaking the vessel as soon as the effervescence succeeding each addition ceases, before the fresh addition be made. During the action of the fluids on each other, the vessel should be lightly covered;—if close stopped it will burst;—if left open, the more valuable parts will exhale. The method of mixing these fluids,

fluids, used, by the very modest and ingenious Dr. Black, for nitrous Æther, whether proper for the preparation here intended or not, deserves to be mentioned as given, if I mistake not, by Dr. Webster.

On two ounces of the strong acid, put into a phial, the Doctor pours, slowly and gradually, about an equal quantity of water; which, by being made to trickle down the sides of the phial, floats on the surface of the acid without mixing with it. He then adds, in the same cautious manner, three ounces of highly-rectified spirit of wine, which, in its turn, floats on the surface of the water. By this means the three fluids are kept separate on account of their specific gravities, and a stratum of water is interposed between the acid and the spirit. The phial is now set in a cool place; the acid gradually ascends, and the spirit descends through the water.

The heat must be gentle, otherwise the vessels may be endangered, especially if a tubulated receiver is not employed. The mixing the product with Kali is not here necessary, as the College has ascertained the quantity to be drawn off.

Spirit of nitrous Æther, the *Spiritus nitri dulcis* of the former Dispensatory, has been long in use,

use, as an antispasmodic and diuretic, from twenty drops to a dram; and, with proper additions, diaphoretic.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ.

SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Proof-spirit three pints by measure.

Sal ammoniac four ounces by weight.

Pot-ash six ounces by weight.

Mix, and distill with a slow fire one pint and an half.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FOETIDUS.

FOETID SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Proof-spirit of Wine, six pints.

Sal ammoniac one pound.

Asafoetida four ounces by weight.

Pot-ash one pound and an half.

Mix,

Mix, and distill with a slow fire five pints.

SPIRITUS ANISI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF ANISEED.

Take of Anise-feed,

Angelica-feed, of each, bruised,
half a pound.

Proof-Spirit of Wine one gallon.

Water sufficient to prevent an
empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS CARUI.

SPIRIT OF CARAWAY.

Take of Caraway-seeds, bruised, half a
pound.

Proof-Spirit of Wine one gallon.

Water sufficient to prevent an
empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPI-

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI.

SPIRIT OF CINNAMON.

Take of bruised Cinnamon one pound.

Proof-Spirit of Wine one gallon.

Water sufficient to prevent an
empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPO-
SITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF JUNIPER.

Take of Juniper-berries, bruised, one
pound.

Carraway-seeds, bruised,

Sweet-fennel Seeds, of each one
ounce and an half.

Proof-Spirit of Wine one gallon.

Water sufficient to prevent an
empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ.

SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

Take of fresh Flowers of Lavender one
pound and a half.

Proof-Spirit of Wine one gallon.

Distill in a water-bath five pints.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITI-
DIS.

SPIRIT OF PEPPERMINT.

Take of the Herb Peppermint, dried, one
pound and an half.

Proof-Spirit of Wine one gallon.

Water sufficient to prevent an
empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ SATIVÆ.

SPIRIT OF SPEAR-MINT.

Take of Spear-mint, dried, one pound
and an half.

Proof-Spirit of Wine one gallon.

Water sufficient to prevent an
empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS NUCIS MOSCHATÆ.

SPIRIT OF NUTMEG.

Take of bruised Nutmegs two ounces by
weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine one gallon.

Water sufficient to prevent an
empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS PIMENTO.

SPIRIT OF PIMENTO, OR ALLSPICE.

Take of All-spice, bruised, two ounces
by weight.

M

Proof-

Proof-Spirit of Wine one gallon.

Water sufficient to prevent an
empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS PULEGII.

SPIRIT OF PENNYROYAL.

Take of the Herb Pennyroyal, dried,
one pound and an half.

Proof-Spirit of Wine one gallon.

Water sufficient to prevent an
empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS RAPHANI COMPO- SITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF HORSE-RADISH.

Take of fresh Horse-radish Root,

Dried Outer-rind of Seville O-
ranges, of each two pounds.

Fresh

Fresh Herb of Garden Scurvy-grafs four pounds.

Bruised Nutmegs one ounce by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two gallons.

Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off two gallons.

SPIRITUS RORISMARINI.

SPIRIT OF ROSEMARY.

Take of fresh tops of Rosemary one pound and an half.

Proof-Spirit of Wine one gallon.

Distill in a water-bath five pints.

DECOCTA ET INFUSA.

DECOCTIONS AND INFUSIONS.

DECOCTUM CORNU CERVI.

DECOCTION OF HARTSHORN.

TAKE of burnt and prepared Hartshorn
two ounces by weight.

Gum Arabic six drams by weight.

Distilled Water three pints.

Boil, constantly stirring, to two pints,
and strain.

R E M A R K.

This Decoction, though a much weaker absorbent than the *Julep à Creta*, is much more agreeable to most people. It is used as common drink in fevers attended with laxity of bowels.

DECOC.

DECOCTUM CORTICIS PERUVIANI.

DECOCTION OF PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Peruvian Bark, powdered, one ounce by weight.

Distilled Water one pint, and three ounces by measure.

Boil, for ten minutes, in a covered vessel, and strain the liquor whilst hot.

R E M A R K.

The propriety of boiling the Bark in a close vessel, and for so short a time, — to those who have observed the peculiar odour exhaled, added to what Baumé observes of its decomposition and destruction by long boiling, — will appear evident.

DECOCTUM PRO ENEMATE.

DECOCTION FOR A CLYSTER.

Take of the dried leaves of Mallow one ounce by weight.

M 3

Dried

Dried Chamomile-flowers half
an ounce by weight.

Water one pint.

Boil, and strain.

DECOCTUM PRO FOMENTO.

DECOCTION FOR FOMENTATION.

Take of the dried Leaves of Southern-
wood,

The dried Tops of Sea-worm-
wood,

Dried Chamomile-flowers, of
each one ounce by weight.

Dried Bay-leaves, half an ounce
by weight.

Distilled Water six pints.

Boil them a little, and strain.

DECOCTUM

DECOCTUM HELLEBORI.

DECOCTION OF HELLEBORE.

Take of the root of white Hellebore,
powdered, one ounce by weight.

Distilled Water two pints.

Rectified Spirit of Wine two
ounces by weight.

Boil the water with the root to one pint ;
and, the liquor being cold and strained, add
to it the spirit.

R E M A R K.

This is a very efficacious application in defæ-
ciations of the skin, as in Tinea, &c. It may be
diluted at discretion.

DECOCTUM HORDEI.

DECOCTION OF BARLEY.

Take of Pearl-barley two ounces by
weight.

Distilled Water four pints.

M 4

The

The Barley being first washed with cold water from the adhering impurities, pour upon it about half a pint of water, and boil the Barley a little time. This water being thrown away, add the distilled water, boiling, to the Barley, boil it to two pints, and strain.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF BARLEY.

Take of the Decoction of Barley two pints.

Raisins, stoned,

Figs, sliced, of each two ounces by weight.

Liquorice-root, sliced and bruised, half an ounce by weight.

Distilled Water one pint.

Boil to two pints, and strain.

DECOCTUM

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ.

DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

Take of the root of Sarsaparilla, sliced,
six ounces by weight.

Distilled Water eight pints.

Macerate for two hours with an heat of about 195° ; then take out the root, and bruise it; return the bruised root to the liquor, and again macerate it for two hours. Then, the liquor being boiled to the measure of four pints, press it out, and strain.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ
COMPOSITUM.COMPOUND DECOCTION OF SARSAPA-
RILLA.

Take of the root of Sarsaparilla, sliced and
bruised, six ounces by weight.

Bark of the root of Sassafras,

Shavings of Guaiacum-wood,

Liquorice-

Liquorice-root, bruised, of each
one ounce by weight.

Bark of the root of Mezereon
three drams by weight.

Distilled Water ten pints.

Macerate, with a gentle heat, for six hours;
then boil to the measure of five pints, adding
towards the end of the boiling the bark of
the root of Mezereon, and strain the liquor.

DECOCTUM ULMI.

DECOCTION OF ELM.

Take of the fresh Inner-bark of Elm,
bruised, four ounces by weight.

Distilled Water four pints.

Boil to two pints, and strain.

R E M A R K.

This is given, in cutaneous foulnesses, in doses,
to adults, from four to eight ounces twice a day.
Some have given it much stronger.

MUCILAGO

MUCILAGO AMYLI.

MUCILAGE OF STARCH.

Take of Starch three drams by weight.

Distilled Water one pint.

Rub the Starch, by degrees adding the distilled water; then boil it a little time.

MUCILAGO ARABICI GUMMI.

MUCILAGE OF GUM ARABIC.

Take of Gum Arabic, powdered, four ounces by weight.

Boiling distilled Water eight ounces by measure.

Rub the Gum with the water untill it is dissolved.

MUCILAGO SEMINIS CYDONII
MALI.

MUCILAGE OF QUINCE-SEED.

Take of Seeds of the Quince one dram by weight.

Distilled

Distilled Water eight ounces by measure.

Boil with a flow fire untill the water thickens ; then pass it through linen.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF GENTIAN.

Take of the root of Gentian one dram by weight.

Fresh outer-rind of Lemons half an ounce by weight.

Dried outer-rind of Seville Oranges one dram and an half by weight.

Boiling Water twelve ounces by measure.

Macerate for one hour, and strain.

INFUSUM

INFUSUM SENNÆ SIMPLEX.

SIMPLE INFUSION OF SENNA.

Take of Senna one ounce and an half by weight.

Ginger, powdered, one dram by weight.

Boiling distilled Water one pint.

Macerate, for one hour, in a covered vessel; and, the liquor being cold, strain.

INFUSUM SENNÆ TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED INFUSION OF SENNA.

Take of Senna one ounce and a half by weight.

Coriander seeds, bruised, half an ounce by weight.

Crystals of Tartar two drams by weight.

Distilled

Distilled Water one pint.

Dissolve the Crystals of Tartar by boiling in the Water; then pour the water, as yet boiling, on the Senna and Seeds. Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain when cold.

R E M A R K.

Both the preceding infusions of Senna are mildly purgative to adults in the dose of an ounce and an half or two ounces: the nauseous flavour of the Senna is more covered in the latter; and, as some think, would be still more so by the addition of sugar.

AQUA CALCIS.

LIME-WATER.

Take of Quick-lime half a pound.

Boiling distilled Water twelve pints.

Mix, and set it aside in a covered vessel for one hour; then pour off the liquor, which keep in a close vessel.

R E M A R K.

Upon this quantity of Lime, put into an earthen vessel, the College of Edinburgh particularly direct to sprinkle gradually four ounces of the water, keeping the vessel shut during the effervescence and its falling into powder; then to mix the rest of the water with it by stirring, to renew the stirring after it has subsided, and this for ten times, always keeping the vessel shut, during the ebullition, to prevent the access of air, and to filter it through paper, placed in a funnel close shut at its top. The College of London, by avoiding the frequency of stirring, expose it to the air still less.

Four ounces, or more, of Lime-water are given to adults, and repeated twice a day, or oftner, in some alvine fluxes, diabetes, and leucorrhœa; and, though it may not be lithontriptic, it moderates some calculous symptoms. It is applied as a wash for some kind of ulcers, and as an injection in some cases.

I N F U S U M R O S Æ.

INFUSION OF THE ROSE.

Take of red Rosebuds, the heels being cut off, half an ounce by weight.

Vitriolic

Vitriolic Acid, diluted, three
drams by weight.

Boiling distilled Water two pints
and an half.

Double-refined Sugar one ounce
and an half.

To the water, first poured on the petals
in a glass vessel, add the diluted vitriolic
Acid, and macerate for half an hour ; strain
the liquor when cold, and add the sugar.

ACETUM SCILLÆ.

VINEGAR OF SQUILLS.

Take of Squills, fresh dried, one pound.

Vinegar six pints.

Proof-Spirit half a pint.

Macerate the Squills in the vinegar, with
a gentle heat, in a glass vessel, for four and
twenty hours. Then press out the liquor,
and set it by that the fœces may subside :
lastly, pour off the liquor, and add to it
the spirit.

V I N A

VINA MEDICATA.

MEDICATED WINES.

VINUM ALOES.

WINE OF ALOES.

TAKE of Socotrine Aloes eight ounces
by weight.

White Canella, commonly called Winter's Bark, two ounces
by weight.

Spanish white Wine six pints.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Powder the Aloes and white Canella separately ; when mixed, pour on them the wine : afterwards digest for fourteen days, now and then shaking them ; lastly, strain.

It will not be amiss to mix white sand, cleansed from impurities, with the powder,

N

in

in order to prevent the moistened Aloes from getting into lumps

R E M A R K.

This medicine, the *Tinctura sacra* of the former Dispensatory, but made stronger, has been long in esteem as a warm purgative, which this will generally prove to adults in a dose from six drams to an ounce and an half.

VINUM ANTIMONII.

WINE OF ANTIMONY.

Take of vitrified Antimony, powdered,
one ounce by weight.

Spanish white Wine a pint and
an half.

Digest for twelve days, frequently shaking the vessel, and filter through paper.

R E M A R K.

This Wine, made with the glass, is admitted in place of the *Vinum antimoniale* of the former Dispensatory, made with the Crocus. The filtration

tration through paper must here be attended to, lest some finer parts of the glass should remain suspended in the wine, the virulence of which remains unabated.

It acts as an alterant in doses from ten to thirty drops ;—in larger doses of two or three drams it generally proves emetic.

VINUM ANTIMONII TARTARISATI.

WINE OF TARTARISED ANTIMONY.

Take of tartarised Antimony two scruples by weight.

Boiling distilled Water two ounces by measure.

Spanish white Wine eight ounces by measure.

Dissolve the tartarised Antimony in the boiling distilled water, and add to it the wine:

VINUM FERRI.

WINE OF IRON.

Take of Filings of Iron four ounces by weight.

Spanish white Wine four pints.

Digest for a month, often shaking it, and strain.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ.

WINE OF IPECACUANHA.

Take of the root of Ipecacuanha, bruised, two ounces by weight.

Spanish white Wine two pints.

Digest for ten days, and strain.

VINUM RHABARBARI.

WINE OF RHUBARB.

Take of sliced Rhubarb two ounces and an half by weight.

Smaller

Smaller Cardamom-seeds, bruised
and husked, half an ounce by
weight.

Saffron two drams by weight.

Spanish white Wine two pints.

Proof-Spirit of Wine eight ounces by measure.

Digest for ten days, and strain.

R E M A R K.

This differs from the *Tinct. Rhabarbari vinosa* of the former Dispensatory, being made with a menstruum more spirituous, and therefore more adapted to stomachs weakened by what is called hard drinking. It may be given to adults, as a gentle purgative, in the dose of one, two, or three, spoonfuls.

T I N C T U R Æ.

T I N C T U R E S.

TINCTURA ALOES.

TINCTURE OF ALOES.

TAKE of Socotrine Aloes, powdered,
half an ounce by weight.

Extract of Liquorice an ounce
and an half by weight.

Distilled Water,

Proof-Spirit of Wine, of each
eight ounces by measure.

Digest in a sand-bath, now and then shaking the vessel, untill the extract is dissolved, and strain.

TINC-

TINCTURA ALOËS COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF ALOES.

Take of Tincture of Myrrh two pints.

Saffron,

Socotrine Aloes, of each three ounces by weight.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA ASÆ FOETIDÆ.

TINCTURE OF ASA FŒTIDA.

Take of Asa Fœtida four ounces by weight.

Rectified Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for six days, and strain.

TINCTURA BALSAMI PERUVIANI.

TINCTURE OF BALSAM OF PERU.

Take of Balsam of Peru four ounces by weight.

Rectified Spirit of Wine one pint.

Digest untill the Balsam is dissolved.

TINCTURA BALSAMI TOLUTANI.

TINCTURE OF BALSAM OF TOLU.

Take of Balsam of Tolu one ounce and an half by weight.

Rectified Spirit of Wine one pint.

Digest untill the Balsam is dissolved, and strain.

TINC-

TINCTURA BENZOES COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BENJAMIN.

Take of Benjamin three ounces by weight.

Storax, strained, two ounces by weight.

Balsam of Tolu one ounce by weight.

Socotrine Aloes half an ounce by weight.

Rectified Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for three days, and strain.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS.

TINCTURE OF THE SPANISH FLY.

Take of bruised Cantharides two drams by weight.

Cochineal,

Cochineal, powdered, half a
dram by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine one pint
and an half.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI.

TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.

Take of smaller Cardamom-seeds, husked
and bruised, three ounces by
weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.

Take of smaller Cardamom-seeds, husked,
Caraway-seeds,

Cochineal,

Cochineal, powdered, of each
two drams by weight.

Cinnamon, bruised, half an
ounce by weight.

Raisins, stoned, four ounces by
weight.

Proof-Spirit two pints.

Digest for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ.

TINCTURE OF CASCARILLA.

Take of the Bark of Cascarilla, powdered,
four ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days,
and strain.

TINCTURA CASTOREI.

TINCTURE OF CASTOR.

Take of Russian Castor, powdered, two
ounces by weight.

Proof-

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for ten days, and strain.

TINCTURA CATECHU.

TINCTURE OF CATECHU.

Take of Japan Earth three ounces by weight.

Cinnamon, bruised, two ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for three days, and strain.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI.

TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Take of Cinnamon, bruised, one ounce and an half by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine one pint.

Digest for ten days, and strain.

TINCTURA

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COM-
POSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Take of Cinnamon, bruised, six drams
by weight.

Lesser Cardamom-seeds husked,
three drams by weight.

Long Pepper,

Ginger, of each, in powder, two
drams by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA COLOMBÆ.

TINCTURE OF COLOMBA.

Take of Colomba-root, powdered, two
ounces and an half by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

R E M A R K.

This Tincture, now first admitted, is recommended as a corroborant and sedative, and given in doses of a dram or two in bilious vomitings and purgings.—See Percival's Essays, and Dahlberg's Letter in Murray's Med. Bibliothek, 3^{te} Band, 2 Stuck.

TINCTURA CORTICIS AURANTII.

TINCTURE OF ORANGE-PEEL.

Take of the fresh exterior peel of Seville
Oranges three ounces by
weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints:

Digest for three days, and strain.

TINCTURA CORTICIS PERUVIANI.

TINCTURE OF PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Peruvian Bark, powdered, four
ounces by weight.

Proof-

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days,
and strain.

TINCTURA CORTICIS PERU- VIANI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Peruvian Bark, powdered, two
ounces by weight.

Exterior Peel of Seville Oranges,
dried, one ounce and an half
by weight.

Virginian Snake-root, bruised,
three drams.

Saffron one dram by weight.

Cochineal, powdered, two scru-
ples by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine twenty
ounces by measure.

Digest for fourteen days, and strain.

R E M A R K.

This medicine has been celebrated under the name of Huxham's Tincture. It is given as a corroborant and stomachic, in doses of two drams or more, to convalescents after long fevers; and sometimes, in larger doses, for the cure of agues in persons averse to taking Bark in substance. There is reason to fear that these spirituous remedies may sometimes have led the way to dram-drinking, especially among the more delicate part of the human race, — a consideration certainly of the utmost importance.

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATI.

TINCTURE OF MURIATED IRON.

Take of the Rust of Iron half a pound.

Muriatic Acid three pounds.

Rectified Spirit of Wine three pints.

Pour the muriatic Acid upon the rust of Iron in a glass vessel; and shake the mixture now and then during three days. Set it by that the fœces may subside; then pour
off

off the liquor: evaporate this to one pint, and, when cold, add to it the vinous spirit.

TINCTURA GALBANI.

TINCTURE OF GALBANUM.

Take of Galbanum, cut into small pieces,
two ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days,
and strain.

R E M A R K.

This Tincture, now first introduced, is not directed to be made of strained Galbanum, — perhaps, lest the straining might render the solution less easy. It is a warm antispasmodic, promising to be of service in flatulency, hysteria, and the asthmatic complaints of old people.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COM- POSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

Take of Gentian-root, sliced and bruised,
two ounces by weight.

O

Exterior

TINCTURES.

Exterior dried Peel of Seville Oranges one ounce by weight.

Smaller Cardamom-seeds, husked and bruised, half an ounce by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA GUAIACI.

TINCTURE OF GUAIAACUM.

Take of Gum Guaiacum four ounces by weight.

Compound-Spirit of Ammonia a pint and an half.

Digest for three days, and strain.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI.

TINCTURE OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Take of black Hellebore-root, in coarse powder, four ounces by weight.

Cochineal,

Cochineal, powdered, two scruples by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA JALAPII.

TINCTURE OF JALAP.

Take of powdered Jalap-root, eight ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain.

R E M A R K.

Proof-Spirit extracts rather more than four-twelfths of the best Jalap. A. R.

The apothecary will probably strain twice, — the first time with expression.

TINCTURA LAVENDULÆ COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF LAVENDER.

Take of Spirit of Lavender three pints.

Spirit of Rosemary one pint.

Cinnamon-bark, bruised,

Nutmegs, bruised, of each half
an ounce by weight.

Red Saunders one ounce by
weight.

Digest for ten days, and strain.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH.

Take of Myrrh, bruised, three ounces by
weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine a pint and
an half.

Rectified Spirit of Wine half a
pint.

Digest

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA OPII.

TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Take of hard purified Opium, powdered,
ten drams by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine one pint.

Digest for ten days, and strain.

R E M A R K.

This is intended to supply the place of the *Tinct. Thebaica* of the former Dispensatory, which was made with wine. It has been found by experiment, that, of two ounces of strained opium, not quite one ounce was dissolved in a pint of white wine, — nearly the whole in proof-spirit.
A. R.

Proof-spirit is, therefore, the proper menstruum for strained opium, and the proportion has been lessened accordingly, to render this about the same strength.

TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATA.

CAMPHORATED TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Take of hard purified Opium,

Flowers of Benjamin, of each
one dram by weight.

Camphor two scruples by weight.

Essential Oil of Anise-seed one
dram by weight.

Proof-spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for three days.

R E M A R K.

This medicine, the *Elix. Paregoricum* of the former Dispensatory, instead of being made with rectified, is here made with *proof*, spirit, the latter being found to suspend a greater proportion of Benjamin than is here ordered. Many have supposed this Tincture to have more effect as an anodyne than might be expected from the quantity of Opium compared with that in the Tinctura Thebaica;

Thebaica ; and not without reason, — as not more than half the Opium, directed in the latter, was taken up by the menstruum. It is a very good palliative remedy in the tickling coughs of old people, given from one dram to two or three, but should seldom be trusted to without other remedies.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb, sliced, two ounces by weight.

Smaller Cardamom-seeds, husked and bruised, half an ounce by weight.

Saffron two drams by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb, sliced, two ounces by weight.

Ginger, powdered,

Saffron, of each two drams by weight.

Liquorice-root, bruised, half an ounce by weight.

Distilled Water one pint.

Proof-Spirit of Wine twelve ounces by measure.

Digest for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA SABINÆ COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SAVIN.

Take of Extract of Savin one ounce by weight.

Tincture

Tincture of Castor one pint.

Tincture of Myrrh half a pint.

Digest untill the Extract of Savin is dissolved, and strain.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ.

TINCTURE OF SQUILL.

Take of Squills, fresh dried, four ounces
by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for eight days, and pour off the liquor.

TINCTURA SENNÆ.

TINCTURE OF SENNA.

Take of Senna one pound.

Carraway-seeds, bruised, one
ounce and an half by weight.

Smaller Cardamom-seeds, husked
and bruised, half an ounce by
weight.

Raisins,

Raisins, stoned, sixteen ounces
by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine one gallon.

Digest for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ.

TINCTURE OF SNAKE-ROOT.

Take of Virginian Snake-root three ounces
by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ.

TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Take of the Root of wild Valerian, in
coarse powder, four ounces
by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days,
and strain.

TINC-

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ VOLATILIS.

VOLATILE TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Take of the Root of wild Valerian four
ounces by weight.

Compound-Spirit of Ammonia
two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

NOTE.

All the Tinctures must be made in close
vessels, except the Tincture of muriated Iron.

MISTURÆ.

M I S T U R Æ.

M I X T U R E S.

MISTURA CAMPHORATA.

CAMPBORATED MIXTURE.

TAKE of Camphor one dram by weight.
Rectified Spirit of Wine ten
drops.

Double-refined Sugar half an
ounce by weight.

Boiling distilled Water one
pint.

Rub the Camphor first with the spirit of
wine, then with the sugar ; lastly, add the
water by degrees, and strain the mixture.

MISTURA

MISTURA CRETACEA.

CHALK-MIXTURE.

Take of prepared Chalk one ounce by weight.

Double-refined Sugar six drams by weight.

Gum Arabic, powdered, two ounces by weight.

Distilled Water two pints.

Mix them.

R E M A R K.

This Mixture has an earthy taste, which renders it too disagreeable to some to be drunk freely, which a small addition of Cinnamon-water, or other agreeable aromatic, removes.

MISTURA MOSCHATA.

MUSK-MIXTURE.

Take of Musk two scruples by weight.

Gum

Gum Arabic, powdered,

Double-refined Sugar, of each
one dram by weight.

Rose-water six ounces by measure.

Rub the musk first with the sugar, then
with the gum, and add the Rose-water by
degrees.

LAC AMYGDALÆ.

ALMOND-MILK.

Take of sweet Almonds one ounce and an
half by weight.

Double-refined Sugar half an
ounce by weight.

Distilled Water two pints.

Beat the almonds with the sugar; then,
rubbing them together, add by degrees the
water, and strain the liquor.

LAC AMMONIACI.

AMMONIACUM-MILK.

Take of Ammoniacum two drams by
weight.

Distilled

Distilled Water half a pint.

Rub the Gum-resin with the water, gradually poured on, untill it becomes a milk.

In the same manner may be made a MILK of ASA FOETIDA, and of the rest of the Gum-resins.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF VITRIOLIC ÆTHER.

Take of Spirit of vitriolic Æther two pounds by weight.

Oil of Wine three drams by weight.

Mix them.

R E M A R K.

This is supposed to be the celebrated *Liquor anodynus mineralis* of Hoffman. See his *Obs. Phys. Chem.* Lib. ii. — his *Diff. de acido Vitrioli vinoso*, — and his *Med. Rat. Syst.* Tom. iii.

It

It is given, as a sedative and antispasmodic, in hysteric, arthritic, and other painful, complaints, to adults, from thirty drops to an hundred, or more, along with sugar, or some appropriate mixture.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Spirit of Ammonia two pints.

Essential Oil of Limon and of
————— Nutmeg, of
each two drams by weight.

Mix them.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS.

SUCCINATED SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Alkôhol one ounce by weight.

Water of pure Ammonia four
ounces by measure.

Rectified

Rectified Oil of Amber one scruple by weight.

Soap ten grains.

Digest the Soap and Oil of Amber in the Alcohol till they are dissolved ; then add the water of pure Ammonia, and mix them by shaking.

R E M A R K.

The use generally made of this is for smelling to, in faintings, &c. but it is sometimes internally given as a powerful stimulant and diaphoretic,—to adults, from fifteen drops to sixty, on the sudden subsiding of exanthemata and receding of arthritic appearances from the extremities.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORATUS.

CAMPHORATED SPIRIT.

Take of Camphor four ounces by weight.

Rectified Spirit of Wine two pints.

Mix them so that the Camphor may be dissolved.

S Y R U P I.

S Y R U P S.

IN the making of Syrups, where we have not directed either the weight of the sugar or the manner in which it should be dissolved, this is to be the rule.

Take of double-refined sugar twenty-nine ounces by weight.

Any kind of liquor one pint.

Dissolve the sugar in the liquor, in a water-bath ; then set it aside for twenty-four hours : take off the scum, and pour off the Syrup from the fœces, if there are any.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ.

SYRUP OF MARSH-MALLOW.

Take of the fresh root of Marsh-mallow, bruised, one pound.

Double-

Double-refined Sugar four pounds.

Distilled Water one gallon.

Boil the water, with the Marsh-mallow root, to one half, and press out the liquor when cold. Set it by twelve hours; and, after the fœces have subsided, pour off the liquor. Add the sugar, and boil it to the weight of six pounds.

SYRUPUS CARYOPHILLI RUBRI.

SYRUP OF CLOVE JULY-FLOWER.

Take of fresh Clove July-flowers, the heels being cut off, two pounds.

Boiling distilled Water six pints.

Macerate the Flowers for twelve hours in a glass vessel; and, in the strained liquor, dissolve the double-refined sugar, that it may be made a Syrup.

R E M A R K.

Beauty of colour being a principal quality of this Syrup, the straining should be made without expression. P.

SYRUPUS CORTICIS AURANTII.

SYRUP OF ORANGE-PEEL.

Take of the fresh Outer-rind of Seville Oranges, by weight, eight ounces.

Boiling distilled Water five pints.

Macerate for twelve hours in a close vessel; and, in the strained liquor, dissolve the double-refined sugar to make a Syrup.

R E M A R K.

In making this Syrup, it may not be improper to have the sugar previously powdered, in order that it may be the sooner dissolved in the infusion, and any unnecessary exhalation of the volatile parts of the peel avoided. P.

SYRUPUS CROCI.

SYRUP OF SAFFRON.

Take of Saffron, by weight, one ounce.

Boiling distilled Water one pint.

Macerate

Macerate the Saffron, in the water, for twelve hours, in a close vessel; and dissolve the double-refined sugar in the strained liquor that it may be made a Syrup.

SYRUPUS SUCCI LIMONIS.

SYRUP OF LIMON-JUICE.

Take of Limon-juice, strained, after the fœces have subsided, two pints.

Double-refined Sugar, by weight,
fifty ounces.

Dissolve the sugar that it may be made a Syrup.

Make, in the same manner, a Syrup of the Juice of MULBERRY,

RASPBERRY, and

BLACK CURRANT.

R E M A R K.

In the preparation of these Syrups from fruits, the vessel employed should be of glass, or what is called stone-ware. Earthen vessels, glazed with lead, are certainly to be avoided.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS ALBI.

SYRUP OF THE WHITE POPPY.

Take of the heads of white Poppies, dried, and the seeds taken out, three pounds and an half.

Double-refined Sugar six pounds.

Distilled Water eight gallons.

Slice and bruise the heads, then boil them in the water to three gallons, in a water-bath saturated with sea-salt, and press out the liquor. Reduce this by boiling to about the measure of four pints, and strain it whilst it is hot, first through a sieve, then through a thin woollen cloth, and set it aside, for twelve hours, that the fœces may subside. Boil the liquor, poured off from the fœces, to three pints, and dissolve the sugar in it that it may be made a Syrup.

SYRUPUS

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS ERRATICI.

SYRUP OF THE RED POPPY.

Take of the fresh Flowers of the wild,
or red, Poppy four pounds.

Boiling distilled Water four pints
and an half.

Put the Flowers, by degrees, into the boiling water, in a water-bath, constantly stirring them. Afterward, the vessel being taken out of the bath, macerate for twelve hours ; then press out the liquor, and set it aside that the fœces may subside. Lastly, make it into a Syrup with double-refined sugar.

R E M A R K.

The flowers are first put into the boiling water, in a vessel placed in a water-bath, before their maceration, that they may shrink enough to be all immersed in the water : without this they can scarcely be all got in ; and they are continued in it no longer than till this effect is produced, lest the

liquor should become too thick, and the Syrup rendered ropy. P.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ.

ROSE-SYRUP.

Take of the dried petals of the damask

Rose seven ounces by weight.

Double-refined Sugar six pounds.

Boiling distilled Water four
pints.

Macerate the petals of the Rose in water for twelve hours, and strain. Evaporate the strained liquor to two pints and an half, and add the sugar, that it may be made a Syrup.

R E M A R K.

This was, in the former Dispensatory, directed to be made with the decoction left on distillation,—but there was danger of some disagreeable impregnation without great care. It is an agreeable and mild purgative for children, in the dose of half a spoonful or a spoonful, and has been directed

rected to adults also, as a gentle laxative, with the desired effect.

SYRUPUS SPINÆ CERVINÆ.

SYRUP OF BUCKTHORN.

Take of the juice of ripe and fresh Buckthorn-Berries one gallon.

Ginger, bruised, one ounce by weight.

All-spice, powdered, one ounce and an half by weight.

Double-refined Sugar seven pounds.

Set by the juice for some days, that the fœces may subside, and strain. Macerate the Ginger and All-spice, in a pint of the strained juice, for four hours, and strain. Boil away the rest of the juice to three pints, then add that part of the juice in which the Ginger and All-spice have been macerated ; and, lastly, the sugar, that it may be made a Syrup.

SYRUPUS

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS.

SYRUP OF BALSAM OF TOLU.

Take of the Balsam of Tolu eight ounces by weight.

Distilled Water three pints.

Boil for two hours. Mix with the liquor, strained after it is cold, the double-refined sugar, that it may be made a Syrup.

R E M A R K.

Whether the decoction be performed, as formerly directed, in a long-necked matrafs, with its mouth lightly stopt; or in a circulatory vessel, which still more securely prevents any loss of the volatile parts of the Balsam, is left to the operator. If a long-necked matrafs be closed by another of a small neck, inverted into it, and the juncture luted, it forms a vessel answering the same purpose as the circulatory vessel of the old chemists, which has been found too expensive.

SYRUPUS

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ.

VIOLET-SYRUP.

Take of the fresh petals of the Violet
two pounds.

Boiling distilled Water five pints.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; afterwards strain the liquor, without pressing, through thin linen. Add the refined sugar, that it may be made a Syrup.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS.

SYRUP OF GINGER.

Take of Ginger, bruised, four ounces by
weight.

Boiling distilled Water three
pints.

Macerate for four hours, and strain; then add the refined sugar that it may be made a Syrup.

MELLA

MELLA MEDICATA.

MEDICATED HONEYS.

MEL ROSÆ.

ROSE-HONEY.

TAKE of red Rose-buds, with the heels cut off and dried, four ounces by weight.

Distilled Water, boiling, three pints.

Clarified Honey five pounds by weight.

Macerate the Rose-petals in the water for six hours; then mix the honey with the strained liquor, and boil the mixture to the thickness of a Syrup.

MEL

MEL SCILLÆ.

HONEY OF SQUILL.

Take of Tincture of Squill two pints.

Clarified Honey three pounds.

Boil them in a glass vessel to the thickness of a Syrup.

OXYMEL ÆRUGINIS.

OXYMEL OF VERDEGRIS.

Take of prepared Verdegris one ounce by weight.

Vinegar seven ounces by measure.

Clarified Honey fourteen ounces by weight.

Dissolve the Verdegris in the vinegar, and strain it through linen ; then add the honey, and boil the whole to a proper thickness.

R E M A R K.

The diversity of strength, complained of in different parts of this preparation, called in the former Dispensatory *Mel Ægyptiacum*, will, it is hoped, as here prepared, no longer exist, — at least in the same degree. It is intended only as an external application for detaching foul ulcers and keeping down fungous flesh.

OXYMEL COLCHICI.

OXYMEL OF MEADOW-SAFFRON.

Take of the fresh root of Meadow-Saffron, cut into thin slices, one ounce by weight.

Distilled Vinegar one pint.

Clarified Honey two pounds.

Macerate the root of Meadow-saffron, with the vinegar, in a glass vessel, with a gentle heat, for forty-eight hours. Strain the liquor, pressed out strongly from the root, and add the honey. Lastly, boil the mixture, frequently stirring it with a wooden spoon, to the thickness of a syrup.

R E M A R K.

This is the prescription of Storck, *L. de Colchico*: but, in the *Pharmacop. Austriaco-provincial.* published about ten years after, under his direction, two ounces of the bulbs are directed; and Vogel successfully employed Oxymel of this last strength in a stupendous *hydrops peritonæi*. It is of consequence that the bulbs be in perfection; they should therefore be taken up in autumn. This medicine, though it sometimes fails, has, if I mistake not, too much power to deserve neglect. It is given to adults in the dose of a spoonful once a day at first, and gradually more, or oftener repeated.

OXYMEL SCILLÆ.

OXYMEL OF SQUILL.

Take of Vinegar of Squill two pints.

Clarified Honey three pounds.

Boil them in a glass vessel, with a slow fire, to the thickness of a Syrup.

OXYMEL

OXYMEL SIMPLEX.

SIMPLE OXYMEL.

Take of distilled Vinegar one pint.

Clarified Honey two pounds.

Boil them in a glass vessel, with a slow fire, to the thickness of a Syrup.

PULVERES

P U L V E R E S.

P O W D E R S.

PULVIS ALOËTICUS.

ALOETIC POWDER.

TAKE of Socotrine Aloes one pound.
White Canella three ounces by weight.

Rub them separately to powder, then mix them.

PULVIS ALOËTICUS CUM FER-
RO.

ALOETIC POWDER WITH IRON.

Take of Socotrine Aloes, powdered, an ounce and an half by weight.

Myrrh, powdered, two ounces by weight.

Q

Dry

Dry Extract of Gentian.

Vitriolated Iron, of each, in
powder, one ounce by weight.

Mix them.

PULVIS ALOËTICUS CUM GUAIACO.

ALOETIC POWDER WITH GUAIAACUM.

Take of Socotrine Aloes one ounce and
an half by weight.

Gum Guaiacum one ounce by
weight.

Aromatic Powder half an ounce
by weight.

Rub the Aloes and Gum Guaiacum sepa-
rately to powder ; then mix all together.

PULVIS AROMATICUS.

AROMATIC POWDER.

Take of Cinnamon two ounces by weight.

Smaller

Smaller Cardamom-seeds, husked,
Ginger,

Long Pepper, of each one ounce
by weight.

Rub them together to a powder.

PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ASARABACCA.

Take of the dry leaves of Asarabacca,

Sweet Marjoram,

Syrian Herb-mas-
tich,

Dry flowers of Lavender, of each
one ounce by weight.

Powder them together.

R E M A R K.

This is an efficacious errhine, not inferior to
any of the powders sold under the name of *herb-
snuff*.

PULVIS E CERUSSA.

POWDER OF CERUSSE.

Take of Cerusse five ounces by weight.

Sarcocol one ounce and an half
by weight.

Tragacanth half an ounce by
weight.

Rub them together into powder.

PULVIS E CHELIS CANCRO-
RUM COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CRABS CLAWS.

Take of Crabs-claws, prepared, one
pound.

Chalk,

Red Coral, of each, prepared,
three ounces by weight.

Mix them.

PULVIS

PULVIS CONTRAYERVÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CONTRAYERVA.

Take of Contrayerva, powdered, five ounces by weight.

Compound Powder of Crabs-claws one pound and an half.

Mix them.

PULVIS E CRETA COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK.

Take of prepared Chalk half a pound.

Cinnamon four ounces by weight.

Tormentil,

Gum Arabic, of each three ounces by weight.

Long Pepper half an ounce by weight.

Powder them separately, and mix them.

Q₃

PUL-

PULVIS E CRETA COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK WITH
OPIUM.

Take of compound Powder of Chalk
eight ounces by weight.

Hard purified Opium, powdered,
one dram and an half by
weight.

Mix them.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF IPECACUANHA.

Take of Ipecacuanha,

Hard purified Opium, of each,
powdered, one dram by weight.

Vitriolated Kali, powdered, one
ounce by weight.

Mix them.

R E M A R K.

The Apothecary will take care that the Opium and Ipecacuanha be equally distributed through the whole quantity of Powder, (and in the mixing of other Powders also, into the composition of which Opium, Aloes, Scammony, Calomel, or other active ingredient, enters,) lest different portions of it should differ in strength. It is given as a sudorific, to adults, from five or six grains to fifteen.

PULVIS E MYRRHA COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF MYRRH.

Take of Myrrh,

Dried Savin,

— Rue,

Russian Castor, of each one
ounce by weight.

Rub them together into a Powder.

Q 4

PUL-

PULVIS OPIATUS,

OPIATE POWDER.

Take of hard purified Opium, powdered,
one dram by weight.

Burnt and prepared Hartshorn
nine drams by weight.

Mix them.

PULVIS E SCAMMONIO COM-
POSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SCAMMONY.

Take of Scammony,

Hard Extract of Jalap, of each
two ounces by weight.

Ginger half an ounce by weight.

Powder them separately, and mix them.

PUL-

PULVIS E SCAMMONIO CUM
ALOË.

POWDER OF SCAMMONY WITH ALOES.

Take of Scammony six drams by weight,

Hard Extract of Jalap,

Socotrine Aloes, of each an ounce
and an half by weight.

Ginger half an ounce by weight,

Powder them separately, and mix them.

PULVIS E SCAMMONIO CUM
CALOMELANE.

POWDER OF SCAMMONY WITH CALO-
MEL.

Take of Scammony half an ounce.

Calomel,

Double-refined Sugar, of each
two drams by weight.

Rub them separately to powder, and mix
them.

PUL-

PULVIS E SENNA COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SENNA.

Take of Senna,

Crystals of Tartar, of each two ounces by weight.

Scammony half an ounce by weight.

Ginger two drams by weight.

Rub the Scammony by itself, the rest together into powder, and mix them all.

PULVIS E TRAGACANTHA COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF TRAGACANTH.

Take of Tragacanth, powdered,

Gum Arabic,

Starch, of each an ounce and an half by weight.

Double-refined Sugar three ounces by weight.

Rub them together into powder.

TROCHISCI

T R O C H I S C I .

T R O C H E S .

TROCHISCI AMYLI.

TROCHES OF STARCH.

TAKE of Starch an ounce and an half
by weight.

Liquorice fix drams by weight.

Florentine Orris half an ounce
by weight.

Double-refined Sugar one pound

Rub these to powder ; and, by the help
of Tragacanth, dissolved in water, make
Troches.

They may be made, if so chosen, without
the Orris.

TRO-

TROCHISCI E CRETA.

TROCHES OF CHALK.

Take of Chalk, prepared, four ounces by weight.

Crabs-claws, prepared, two ounces by weight.

Cinnamon half an ounce by weight.

Double-refined Sugar three ounces by weight.

These being rubbed to powder, add the mucilage of Gum Arabic, and make Troches.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ.

TROCHES OF LIQUORICE.

Take of Extract of Liquorice,

Double-refined Sugar, of each ten ounces by weight.

Tragacanth,

Tragacanth, powdered, three
ounces by weight.

Make Troches by adding water.

TROCHISCI E MAGNESIA.

TROCHES OF MAGNESIA.

Take of burnt Magnesia four ounces by
weight.

Double-refined Sugar two ounces
by weight.

Ginger, powdered, one scruple
by weight.

With the addition of the mucilage of
Gum Arabic make Troches.

R E M A R K.

One dram of these Troches, where acidity abounds in the stomach, will prove a very useful laxative, without increasing flatulence.

TROCHISCI E NITRO.

TROCHES OF NITRE.

Take of purified Nitre, powdered, four
ounces by weight.

Double-

Double-refined Sugar, powdered,
one pound.

Tragacanth, powdered, six ounces
by weight.

With the addition of water make Troches.

R E M A R K.

The slow dissolution of Troches makes them convenient for the application of medicines to the fauces.—These, *e Nitro*, are found useful in some cases of uneasy deglutition.

TROCHISCI E SULPHURE.

TROCHES OF SULPHUR.

Take of washed Flowers of Sulphur two
ounces by weight.

Double-refined Sugar four ounces
by weight.

Rub them together; and, with the mucilage of Quince-seeds, now and then added, make Troches.

P I L U L Æ.

P I L L S.

PILULÆ EX ALOË.

PILLS OF ALOES.

TAKE of Socotrine Aloes, powdered,
one ounce by weight.

Extract of Gentian half an
ounce by weight.

Syrup of Ginger as much as is
sufficient.

Beat them together.

PILULÆ EX ALOË CUM MYRR-
HA.

PILLS OF ALOES WITH MYRRH.

Take of Socotrine Aloes two ounces by
weight.

Myrrh,

Myrrh,

Saffron, of each one ounce by weight.

Syrup of Saffron as much as is sufficient.

Rub the Aloes and Myrrh separately to powder ; afterwards beat them all together.

PILULÆ E GUMMI.

GUM-PILLS.

Take of Galbanum,

Opopanax,

Myrrh,

Sagapenum, of each one ounce by weight.

Asa Fœtida half an ounce by weight.

Syrup of Saffron as much as is sufficient.

Beat them together.

PILULÆ

PILULÆ EX HYDRARGYRO.

QUICKSILVER-PILLS.

Take of purified Quicksilver,

Extract of Liquorice, having the
consistence of Honey, of each
two drams by weight.

Liquorice, finely powdered, one
dram by weight.

Rub the Quicksilver with the Extract of
Liquorice untill the globules disappear;
then, adding the Liquorice-powder, mix
them together.

PILULÆ EX OPIO.

OPIUM-PILLS.

Take of hard purified Opium, powdered,
two drams by weight.

Extract of Liquorice one ounce
by weight.

Beat them untill they are perfectly united.

R

PILULÆ

PILULÆ E SCILLÆ.

SQUILL-PILLS.

Take of fresh dried Squill, powdered,
one dram by weight.

Ginger, powdered,

Soap, of each three drams by
weight.

Ammoniacum two drams by
weight.

Syrup of Ginger as much as is
sufficient.

Beat them together.

ELECTUARIA.

ELECTUARIA.

ELECTUARIES.

ELECTUARIUM E CASSIA.

ELECTUARY OF CASSIA.

TAKE of the fresh extracted pulp of
Cassia half a pound.

Manna two ounces by weight.

Pulp of Tamarinds one ounce
by weight.

Rose-Syrup half a pound.

Beat the Manna, and dissolve it with a
slow fire in the Rose-syrup ; then add the
pulp ; and, with a continued heat, evapo-
rate the whole to the proper thickness of
an Electuary.

R 2

ELEC-

ELECTUARIUM E SCAMMONIO.

ELECTUARY OF SCAMMONY.

Take of Scammony, in powder, one ounce
and an half by weight.

Cloves,

Ginger, of each six drams by
weight.

Essential Oil of Caraway half a
dram by weight.

Rose-Syrup as much as is suffi-
cient.

Mix the spices, powdered together, with
the syrup ; then add the Scammony, and
lastly the Oil of Caraway.

ELECTUARIUM E SENNA.

ELECTUARY OF SENNA.

Take of Senna eight ounces by weight.

Figs one pound.

Pulp

Pulp of Tamarinds,

—— of Cassia,

—— of Prunes, of each half a pound.

Coriander-seeds four Ounces by weight.

Liquorice three ounces by weight.

Double-refined Sugar two pounds and an half.

Powder the Senna with the Coriander-seeds, and sift out ten ounces of the mixt powder. Boil the remainder with the Figs and Liquorice, in four pints of distilled water, to one half; then press out and strain the liquor. Evaporate this strained liquor to the weight of about a pound and an half; then add the sugar, and make a syrup; add this syrup by degrees to the pulps, and lastly mix in the powder.

CONFECTIONES.

CONFECTIONS.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA.

AROMATIC CONFECTIO.

TAKE of Zedoary, in coarse powder,
Saffron, of each half a pound.
Distilled Water three pints.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then press and strain. Reduce the strained liquor, by evaporation, to a pint and an half, to which add the following, rubbed to a very fine powder.

Of the compound powder of Crabs-claws
sixteen ounces by weight.

Cinnamon,

Nutmegs, of each two ounces by weight.

Cloves

Cloves one ounce by weight.

Smaller Cardamom-seeds, husked, half
an ounce by weight.

Double-refined Sugar two pounds.

Make a Confection.

R E M A R K.

This is an improvement of the *Confectio Cardiacæ* of the former Dispensatory. The essential Oil of the Cardamoms appeared, on an experiment made at the Hall, to be lost in the evaporation of the tincture ; — the Cardamoms are, therefore, now more properly added in powder.

CONFECTIO OPIATA.

CONFECTION OF OPIUM.

Take of hard purified Opium, powdered,
six drams by weight.

Long Pepper,

Ginger,

Caraway-seeds of each two ounces
by weight.

R 4

Syrup

Syrup of white Poppy, boiled to the consistence of honey, three times the weight of the whole.

Mix the purified Opium carefully with the heated syrup : then add the rest, rubbed to powder.

AQUÆ

AQUÆ MEDICATÆ. MEDICATED WATERS.

AQUA ALUMINIS COMPOSITA. COMPOUND ALUM-WATER.

TAKE of Alum,
Vitriolated Zinc, of each
half an ounce by weight.
Boiling distilled Water two
pints.

Pour the water on the salts in a glass vessel, and strain.

AQUA CUPRI AMMONIATI: WATER OF AMMONIATED COPPER.

Take of Lime-water one pint.

Sal ammoniac one dram by weight.

Let

Let them stand together, in a copper vessel, untill the Ammonia is saturated.

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND WATER OF ACETATED LITHARGE.

Take of Water of acetated Litharge two drams by weight.

Distilled Water two pints.

Proof-spirit of Wine two drams by measure.

Mix the Spirit of Wine with the water of acetated Litharge; then add the distilled water.

AQUA ZINCI VITRIOLATI CUM CAMPHORA.

WATER OF VITRIOLATED ZINC WITH CAMPHOR.

Take of vitriolated Zinc half an ounce by weight.

Cam-

Camphorated Spirit half an
ounce by measure.

Boiling Water two pints,

Mix, and filter through paper.

R E M A R K.

This is intended as a lotion for some circumstances attending ulcers. It has been customary to use solutions of this salt for watery eyes, accompanied with little or no inflammation. —If this be employed as an eye-water, it should be diluted with at least an equal quantity of distilled, or of soft, water.

EMPLASTRA.

EMPLASTRA.
PLASTER S.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI
CUM HYDRARGYRO.

AMMONIACUM PLASTER WITH QUICK-
SILVER.

TAKE of strained Ammoniacum one pound.

Purified Quicksilver three ounces by weight.

Sulphurated Oil one dram by weight, or what is sufficient.

Rub the Quicksilver with the sulphurated oil untill the globules disappear ; then add, by a little at a time, the melted Ammoniacum, and mix.

EM-

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS.

PLASTER OF SPANISH FLY.

Take of Spanish Flies one pound.

Plaster of Wax two pounds.

Prepared Hog's Lard half a pound.

Having melted the plaster and lard, a little before they coagulate sprinkle in the Flies, reduced to a very fine powder.

R E M A R K.

Complaints have been often, and for a long time, justly made of the failure of blisters,—not perhaps always from a defect of the former formula. This and another composition were at the same time applied by one of the Committee on himself:—*this* was found to answer perfectly well, and with less pain than the other. That this, however, or any other composition should constantly succeed, the Apothecary must be careful that the Flies be good,—fresh powdered,—that powder very fine,—and that the Plaster be neither made in too great quantity at once, nor spread with a spatula too much heated.

EM-

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ.

WAX-PLASTER.

Take of yellow Wax,

Prepared Mutton-suet, of each
three pounds.

Yellow Refin one pound.

Melt them together, and strain the mixture whilst it is fluid.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI.

CUMMIN-PLASTER.

Take of the Seeds of Cummin,

Caraway,

Bay-berries, of each three ounces by weight.

Burgundy Pitch three pounds.

Yellow Wax three ounces by weight.

Mix, with the melted Pitch and Wax, the rest of the ingredients, powdered, and make a Plaster.

EM-

EMPLASTRUM LADANI.

LABDANUM-PLASTER.

Take of Labdanum three ounces by weight.

Frankincense one ounce by weight.

Cinnamon, powdered,

Expressed Oil, called Oil of Mace,
of each half an ounce by weight.

Essential Oil of Spear-mint one
dram by weight.

To the melted Frankincense add first the Labdanum, softened by heat; then the Oil of Mace. Mix these afterwards with the Cinnamon and Oil of Mint, and beat them together, in a warm mortar, into a Plaster. Let it be kept in a close vessel.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Empl. stomachicum* of the former Dispensatory. The Committee thereon apprehended that no such Plaster could be effectual without

without some volatile substances ; — that, to produce any considerable effects, the application must be frequently renewed ;—and that this, being but moderately adhesive, might, without offending the skin, be taken off as often as should be judged necessary. See their Narrative.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI.

LITHARGE-PLASTER.

Take of Litharge, in very fine powder,
five pounds.

Olive-oil a gallon.

Boil them, on a slow fire, with about two pints of water, constantly stirring untill the Oil and Litharge unite, and have the consistence of a Plaster. But it will be proper to add more boiling water, if the water that was first added be nearly consumed before the end of the process.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Emplastrum commune* of the former Dispensatory ; in the making of which, every Apothecary, who has served an apprenticeship, knows that water is necessary to keep the heat
moderate,

moderate and prevent the scorching and discoloration of the oil, — that constant stirring is necessary to prevent the matter swelling too hastily and running over the sides of the vessel, — and that, if a subsequent addition of water be necessary, (as is generally the case,) it should be of a boiling heat, lest some of the boiling plaster should fly in his face. But it should not be forgotten that a *plaster* is expected to stick, in some degree, to the part on which it is applied, — which this plaster but too often will not do. Lewis says, some of our industrious medicine-makers (perhaps having heard that no plasters are more useful than dry lint) have thought a cheaper composition will answer the purpose, and accordingly have added a large quantity of common whiting and hog's lard; whence it does not stick so well, and the lard is apt to become rancid and acrimonious. — If this plaster is adulterated, many others, of which it forms a part, must be defective in quality.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM GUMMI.

LITHARGE-PLASTER WITH GUM.

Take of Litharge-plaster three pounds.

S

Strained

Strained Galbanum eight ounces
by weight.

Turpentine by weight ten drams.

Frankincense three ounces by
weight.

The Galbanum and Turpentine being melted with a slow fire, mix with them the powdered Frankincense; and afterwards the Litharge-plaster, melted also with a very slow fire; and make a Plaster.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM HYDRARGYRO.

LITHARGE PLASTER WITH QUICKSIL-
VER.

Take of Litharge-plaster one pound.

Purified Quicksilver three ounces
by weight.

Sulphurated Oil one dram by
weight, or what is sufficient.

Make the Plaster in the same manner as the Ammoniacum-plaster with Quicksilver.

EM-

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM RESINA.

LITHARGE-PLASTER WITH RESIN.

Take of Litharge-plaster three pounds.

Yellow Resin half a pound.

Mix the powdered Resin with the Litharge-plaster, melted with a very slow fire, and make a Plaster.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS BURGUNDICÆ:

PLASTER OF BURGUNDY PITCH.

Take of Burgundy Pitch two pounds.

Labdanum one pound.

Yellow Resin,

Yellow Wax, of each four ounces by weight.

The expressed Oil, commonly called Oil of Mace, one ounce by weight.

To the Pitch, Refin, and Wax, melted together, add first the Labdanum, and then the Oil of Mace.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS.

SOAP-PLASTER.

Take of Soap half a pound.

Litharge-plaster three pounds.

Mix the Soap with the melted Litharge-plaster, and boil them to the thickness of a Plaster.

EMPLASTRUM THURIS.

FRANKINCENSE-PLASTER.

Take of Frankincense half a pound.

Dragon's Blood three ounces by weight.

Litharge-plaster two pounds.

To the melted Litharge-plaster add the rest, powdered.

U N G U E N T A

E T

L I N I M E N T A.

OINTMENTS AND LINIMENTS.

UNGUENTUM ADIPIS SUILLÆ.

OINTMENT OF HOG'S LARD.

TAKE of prepared Hog's Lard two pounds.

Rose-water three ounces by measure.

Beat the Lard with the Rose-water untill they are mixed; then melt the mixture with a slow fire, and set it by that the water may subside; after which, pour off the Lard from the water, constantly stirring untill it is cold.

UNGUENTUM CALCIS HY- DRARGYRI ALBÆ.

OINTMENT OF THE WHITE CALX OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of the white Calx of Quicksilver
one dram by weight.

Ointment of Hog's Lard one
ounce and an half by weight.

Mix, and make an Ointment.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS.

OINTMENT OF THE SPANISH FLY.

Take of Spanish Flies, powdered, two
ounces by weight.

Distilled Water eight ounces by
measure.

Ointment of yellow Refin eight
ounces by weight.

Boil the water with the Spanish Flies to
one half, and strain. To the strained li-
quor

quor add the Ointment of yellow Resin.
Evaporate this mixture in a water-bath, saturated with Sea-salt, to the thickness of an Ointment.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ.

WAX-OINTMENT.

Take of white Wax four ounces by weight.

Spermaceti three ounces by weight.

Olive-oil one pint.

Stir them, after being melted with a slow fire, constantly and briskly, untill cold.

UNGUENTUM CERUSSÆ ACETATÆ.

OINTMENT OF ACETATED CERUSSE.

Take of acetated Cerusse two drams by weight.

White Wax two ounces by weight.

Olive-oil half a pint.

Rub the acetated Cerusse, previously powdered, with some part of the Olive-oil; then add it to the wax, melted with the remaining oil. Stir the mixture untill it is cold.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI.

OINTMENT OF ELEMI.

Take of Elemi one pound.

Turpentine ten ounces by weight.

Mutton-suet, prepared, two pounds.

Olive-oil two ounces by measure.

Melt the Elemi with the suet; and, having removed it from the fire, mix it immediately with the Turpentine and Oil, after which strain the mixture.

UNGUENTUM HELLEBORI ALBI.

OINTMENT OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

Take of the Root of white Hellebore, powdered, one ounce by weight.

Ointment

Ointment of Hog's Lard four
ounces by weight.

Effence of Limons half a scruple
by weight.

Mix, and make an Ointment.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS.

STRONGER OINTMENT OF QUICKSIL-
VER.

Take of purified Quicksilver two pounds.

Hog's Lard, prepared, twenty-
three ounces by weight.

Mutton-suet, prepared, one ounce
by weight.

First rub the Quicksilver with the Suet
and a little of the Hog's Lard, untill the
globules disappear ; then add what remains
of the Lard, and make an Ointment.

UNGUEN-

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS.

WEAKER OINTMENT OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of the stronger Ointment of Quick-
silver one part.

Hog's Lard, prepared, two parts.

Mix them.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATI.

OINTMENT OF NITRATED QUICKSIL- VER.

Take of purified Quicksilver one ounce
by weight.

Nitrous Acid two ounces by
weight.

Hog's Lard, prepared, one pound.

Dissolve the Quicksilver in the nitrous A-
cid; and, whilst it is yet hot, mix it with
the

the Hog's Lard, previously melted, and now growing cold.

R E M A R K.

The solution should be made by digestion in a sand-heat, — and its mixture with the lard in a mortar of marble, or rather of Mr. Wedgewood's manufacture, by briskly stirring till an union, as complete as possible, shall be obtained.

UNGUENTUM PICIS.

TAR-OINTMENT.

Take of Tar,

Mutton-fuet, prepared, of each
half a pound.

Melt them together, and strain.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ.

OINTMENT OF YELLOW RESIN.

Take of yellow Resin,

Yellow Wax, of each one pound.

Olive-oil one pint.

Melt

Melt the resin and wax with a slow fire; then add the oil, and strain the mixture whilst hot.

R E M A R K.

As the application of unguents in a melted state, to ulcers, has been long unfashionable, particular care should be taken that the resin be perfectly melted.

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCI.

ELDER-OINTMENT.

Take of Elder-flowers four pounds,

Mutton-suet, prepared, three
pounds.

Olive-oil one pint.

Boil the Flowers in the suet and oil, first melted together, till they are almost crisp; then strain with expression.

UNGUENTUM SPERMATIS CETI.

OINTMENT OF SPERMACETI.

Take of Spermaceti six drams by weight.

White

White Wax two drams by weight.

Olive-oil three ounces by measure.

Melt them together with a slow fire, stirring them constantly and briskly untill they are cold.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS.

SULPHUR-OINTMENT.

Take of Ointment of Hog's Lard half a pound.

Flowers of Sulphur four ounces by weight.

Mix, and make an Ointment.

UNGUENTUM TUTIÆ.

TUTTY-OINTMENT.

Take of prepared Tutty,

Ointment of Spermaceti, what is sufficient.

Mix them so as to make a soft Ointment.

LINIMENTUM

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ.

LINIMENT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Water of Ammonia half an ounce
by measure.

Olive-oil one ounce and an half
by measure.

Shake them together in a phial till they
are mixed.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ
FORTIUS.

STRONGER LINIMENT OF AMMONIA.

Take of water of pure Ammonia one
ounce by measure.

Olive-oil two ounces by measure.

Shake them together in a phial.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ.

CAMPHOR-LINIMENT.

Take of Camphor two ounces by weight.

Water

Water of Ammonia six ounces
by measure.

Spirit of Lavender sixteen ounces
by weight.

Mix the water of Ammonia with the spirit, and distill from a glass retort, with a slow fire, sixteen ounces. Then dissolve the Camphor in the distilled liquor.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS.

SOAP-LINIMENT.

Take of Soap three ounces by weight.

Camphor one ounce by weight.

Spirit of Rosemary one pint.

Digest the Soap, in the Spirit of Rosemary, untill it is dissolved, and add to it the Camphor.

CERATA.

C E R A T A.

C E R A T E S.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS.

CERATE OF SPANISH FLY.

TAKE of Cerate of Spermaceti, softened with heat, six drams by weight.

Spanish Flies, finely powdered, one dram by weight.

Mix them.

R E M A R K.

This may supply the place of the *Epithema Vesicatorium* of the former Dispensatory, held to be so convenient an application in variolous cases.— If the practitioner wishes its action to be quick, an addition of Pulv. Cantharid. may be made at discretion.

CERATUM

CERATUM LAPIDIS CALAMINARIS.

CALAMINE-CERATE.

Take of Calamine, prepared,

Yellow Wax, of each half a pound.

Olive-oil one pint.

Melt the wax with the oil ; and, as soon as the mixture begins to thicken, mix with it the Calamine, and stir the Cerate untill it is cold.

CERATUM LITHARGYRI ACETATI.

CERATE OF ACETATED LITHARGE.

Take of Water of acetated Litharge two ounces and an half by measure.

Yellow Wax four ounces by weight.

T

Olive-

Olive-oil nine ounces by measure.

Camphor half a dram by weight.

Rub the Camphor with a little of the oil. Melt the wax with the remaining oil, and, as soon as the mixture begins to thicken, pour in by degrees the water of acetated Litharge, and stir constantly untill it is cold; then mix in the Camphor, before rubbed with oil.

CERATUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ.

CERATE OF YELLOW RESIN.

Take of Ointment of yellow Resin half a pound.

Yellow Wax one ounce by weight.

Melt them together, and make a Cerate.

CERATUM SAPONIS.

SOAP-CERATE.

Take of Soap eight ounces by weight.

Yellow Wax ten ounces by weight.

Litharge,

Litharge, powdered, one pound:

Olive-oil one pint:

Vinegar one gallon.

Boil the vinegar with the Litharge, with a slow fire, constantly stirring untill the mixture unites and thickens; then mix in the rest, and make a Cerate.

CERATUM SPERMATIS CETI.

CERATE OF SPERMACETI.

Take of Spermaceti half an ounce by weight.

White Wax two ounces by weight.

Olive-oil four ounces by measure.

Melt them together, and stir untill the Cerate is cold.

E P I T H E M A T A.

E P I T H E M S.

CATAPLASMA CUMINI.

CATAPLASM OF CUMMIN.

TAKE of Cummin-feed one pound.
Bay-berries,
Dry Leaves of Water-german-
der, or Scordium,
Virginian Snake-root, of each
three ounces by weight.
Cloves one ounce by weight.

Rub them all together; and, with the
addition of three times the weight of honey,
make a Cataplasme.

CATPALASMA SINAPEOS.

MUSTARD-CATAPLASM.

Take of Mustard-feed, powdered,
Crumb

Crumb of Bread, of each half
a pound.

Vinegar as much as is sufficient.
Mix, and make a Cataplasma.

COAGULUM ALUMINIS.

ALUM-CURD.

Take the white of two eggs.

Shake it with a piece of Alum until it is
coagulated.

R E M A R K.

This is a cooling restringent remedy in chronic inflammations of the eyes, attended with much excretion of water, and applied at bed-time, spread on lint; but it ought seldom to be used without previous evacuations.

T A B L E

O F

NAMES CHANGED.

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.

NEW NAMES.

A.

A CETUM scilliticum.

Acetum scillæ.

A Æthiops mineralis.

Hydrargyrus cum sulphure.

Aqua aluminosa Bateana.

Aqua aluminis composita.

calcis simplex.

calcis.

cinnamomi simplex.

cinnamomi.

—— spirituosæ.

Spiritus cinnamomi.

hordeata.

Decoctum hordei.

juniperi composita.

Spiritus juniperi compositus.

menthæ piperitidis simplex.

Aqua menthæ piperitidis.

—— spiri-
tuosa.

Spiritus menthæ piperitidis.

vulgaris simplex.

Aqua menthæ fativæ.

—— spirituosæ.

Spiritus menthæ fativæ.

nucis moschatæ.

nucis moschatæ.

piperis jamaicensis.

Aqua pimento.

pulegii simplex.

pulegii.

T 4

Aqua

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.	NEW NAMES.
Aqua pulegii spirituosa.	Spiritus pulegii.
raphani composita.	raphani compositus.
rosarum damascenarum.	Aqua rosæ.
sapphirina.	cupri ammoniati.
seminum anethi.	anethi.
—— anisi composita.	Spiritus anisi compositus.
—— carui.	carui.
Aqua vitriolica camphorata.	Aqua zinci vitriolati cum camphora.
Argenti vivi purificatio.	Hydrargyri purificatio.
Axungię porcine curatio.	Adipis suillę præparatio.

B.

Balsamum sulphuris barba-	Petroleum sulphuratum.
dense.	
—— simplex.	Oleum sulphuratum.
traumaticum.	Tinctura benzoës composita.

C.

Calx antimonii.	Antimonium calcinatum.
Cauticum antimoniale.	muriatum.
commune fortius.	Calx cum kali puro.
lunare.	Argentum nitratum.
Ceratum album.	Ceratum spermatis ceti.
citrinum.	resinę flavę.
epuloticum.	lapidis calaminaris.
Chalybis rubigo præparata.	Ferri rubigo.
Cinnabaris factitia.	Hydrargyrus sulphuratus ruber.

Confectio

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.

NEW NAMES.

Confectio cardiaca.

Confectio aromatica.

Cornu cervi calcinatio.

Cornu cervi ustio.

D.

Decoctum album.

Decoctum cornu cervi.

commune pro

pro enemate.

clystere.

pectorale.

hordei compositum.

E.

Electarium lenitivum.

Electuarium e fenna.

Elixir aloës.

Tinctura aloës composita.

myrrhæ compositum.

sabinæ composita.

paregoricum.

opii camphorata.

Emplastrum ex ammoniaco

Emplastrum ammoniaci

cum mercurio.

cum hydrargyro.

Emplastrum attrahens.

Emplastrum ceræ.

cephalicum.

pice burgundicæ.

commune.

lithargyri.

— adhæsivum.

— cum resina.

— cum gummi.

— cum gummi.

— cum mercurio.

— cum hydrargyro.

e cymino.

cumini.

roborans.

thuris.

e sapone.

saponis.

stomachicum.

ladani.

vesicatorium.

cantharidis.

Emulsio

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.	NEW NAMES.
Emulſio communis.	Lac amygdalæ.
Extractum catharticum.	Extractum e colocynthide compoſitum.
thebæicum.	Opium purificatum.
F.	
Flores benzöini.	Flores benzöes.
martiales.	Ferrum ammoniacale.
Fotus communis.	Decoctum pro fomento.
H.	
Hiera picra.	Pulvis alöeticus.
I.	
Infuſum amarum ſimplex.	Infuſum gentianæ compoſi- tum.
ſenæ commune.	ſennæ tartariſatum.
Julepum e camphora.	Miſtura camphorata.
e creta.	cretacea.
e moſcho.	moſchata.
L.	
Linimentum album.	Unguentum ſpermatidis ceti.
ſaponaceum.	Linimentum ſaponis.
volatile.	ammoniæ.
Lixivium ſaponarium.	Aqua kali puri.
tartari.	kali.

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.

NEW NAMES.

M.

Mel ægyptiacum.	Oxymel æruginis.
roseum.	Mel rosæ.
Mercurius calcinatus.	Hydrargyrus calcinatus.
corrosivus sublimatus.	muriatus.
— ruber.	nitratus ruber,
dulcis sublimatus.	Calomelas.
emeticus flavus.	Hydrargyrus vitriolatus.
præcipitatus albus.	Calx hydrargyri alba.

N.

Nitrum vitriolatum.	Kali vitriolatum.
---------------------	-------------------

O.

Oleum petrolei barbadensis.	Oleum petrolei.
terebinthinæ æthereum.	terebinthinæ rectificatum.
Opium colatum.	Opium purificatum.
Oxymel scilliticum.	Oxymel scillæ.

P.

Philonium londinense.	Confectio opiata.
Pilulæ aromaticæ.	Pulvis aloëticus cum guaiaco.
rubi.	Pilulæ ex aloë cum myrrha.
Pulvis e bolo compositus.	Pulvis e creta compositus.
— — — cum opio,	— — — cum opio.
	Pulvis

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.	NEW NAMES.
Pulvis e cerussa compositus. sternutatorius.	Pulvis e cerussa. asari compositus.
R.	
Rob baccarum sambuci.	Succus baccæ sambuci spissatus.
S.	
Saccharum saturni.	Cerussa acetata.
Sal absinthii.	Kali.
catharticus glauberi.	Natron vitriolatum.
diureticus.	Kali acetatum.
martis.	Ferrum vitriolatum.
tartari.	Kali.
vitrioli.	Zincum vitriolatum.
volatilis salis ammoniaci.	Ammonia.
Species aromaticæ.	Pulvis aromaticus.
Spiritus cornu cervi.	Liquor volatilis cornu cervi.
lavendulæ compositus.	Tinctura lavendulæ.
—— simplex.	Spiritus lavendulæ.
nitri dulcis.	ætheris nitrosi.
— glauberi.	Acidum nitrosum.
salis ammoniaci.	Aqua ammoniæ.
salis ammoniaci dulcis.	Spiritus ammoniæ.
salis marini glauberi.	Acidum muriaticum.
Vinosus camphoratus.	Spiritus camphoratus.
	Spiritus

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.

NEW NAMES.

Spiritus vitrioli dulcis.	Spiritus ætheris vitriolici.
—— tenuis.	Acidum vitriolicum dilutum.
volatilis aromaticus.	Spiritus ammoniæ composi- fitus.
—— foetidus.	—— foetidus.
Succi scorbutici.	Succus cochleariæ composi- fitus.
Syrupus ex althæa.	Syrupus althææ.
e corticibus auran- tiorum.	corticis aurantii.
balsamicus.	tolutanus.
e meconio.	papaveris albi.
rosarum solutivus.	rosæ.

T.

Tabellæ cardialgicæ.	Trochisci e creta.
Tartarum emeticum.	Antimonium tartarifatum.
solubile.	Kali tartarifatum.
vitriolatum.	vitriolatum.
Tinctura amara.	Tinctura gentianæ compo- sita.
aromatica.	cinnamomi compo- sita.
foetida.	asæ foetidæ.
guaiacina volatilis.	guaiaci.
japonica.	catechu.
martis in spiritu salis.	ferri muriati.
melampodii.	hellebori nigri.
	Tinctura

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.

NEW NAMES.

Tinctura rhabarbari spiri-
tuosa.

Tinctura rhabarbari.

——— vinosa.

Vinum rhabarbari.

rosarum.

Infusum rosæ.

sacra.

Vinum aloës.

stomachica.

Tinctura cardamomi com-
posita.

Trochisci bechichi albi.

Trochisci amyli.

——— nigri.

glycyrrhizæ.

V.

Vinum antimoniale.

Vinum antimonii.

chalybeatum.

ferri.

Unguentum album.

Unguentum ceræ.

basilicum flavum.

resinæ flavæ.

cœruleum fortius.

hydrargyri for-
tius.

——— mitius.

——— mitius.

c mercurio præ-
cipitato.calcis hydrar-
gyri albæ.

faturninum.

cerussæ acetatæ.

simplex.

adipis suillæ.

ad vesicatoria.

cantharidis.

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N. B. The names of the *Materia Medica* being ranged alphabetically, few of them are mentioned in the preceding index; and those few only such as used to be among the preparations.

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POSO-

POSOLOGICAL TABLE,

Shewing in what Proportion OPIUM
and QUICKSILVER are contained in
Compound Medicines.

CONFECTIO OPIATA contains one
grain of Opium in thirty-six grains.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HY-
DRARGYRO contains one ounce of Quick-
silver in five ounces.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM HY-
DRARGYRO contains one ounce of Quick-
silver in five ounces.

PILULÆ EX HYDRARGYRO contain four
grains of Quicksilver in ten grains.

PILULÆ EX OPIO contain one grain of O-
pium in five grains.

PULVIS E CRETA COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO
contains about one grain of Opium in for-
ty-three grains.

PULVIS

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS contains one grain of Opium in ten grains.

PULVIS OPIATUS contains one grain of Opium in ten grains.

PULVIS E SCOMMONIO CUM CALOMELANE contains one grain of Calomel in four grains.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS contains one dram of Quicksilver in two drams.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS contains one dram of Quicksilver in five drams.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATI contains twelve grains of nitrated Quicksilver in one dram.

UNGUENTUM CALCIS HYDRARGYRI ALBÆ contains four grains and an half of white Calx of Quicksilver in one dram.

THE END.

E R R A T A in the Second Edition.

Page 22 line 2, after Labdanum add the *Resin*.

Page 46 line 13, erase *not*.

Page 286, after line 7, insert Tinct. Thebaica. — Tinct. Opii.





